THE DEORA VILLAGE PLAN

MODEL CENTRE FOR VILLAGE INDUSTRIES, ★ T. KALLUPATTI, MADURAI DT. ★
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BUILDING SCIENCE OF VILLAGE LIFE

The problem of village development in India is the problem of building science of village life. There are problems peculiar to our village life, the foremost among them being that of development opportunities. Certain circumstances and factors limit these opportunities in the villages. There is generally what Bernard Shaw calls the 'Idiocy' of village life. There is simple living but little climate for high thinking. Certain backward communities who lead an isolated life with their individual homesteads on their farms have contacts only with nature, land and cattle. Without advantages of group life and living contacts with the rest of the world they fail to develop their culture. Idiocy, born out of isolated life, haunts our villages inhabited even by the advanced communities whose youth feels left out in life without migration to towns. Village life thus presents the problem of cultural isolation which the village science has to tackle. It is this isolation which has narrowed the outlook and interests of the village people who suffer from a basic weakness of indifference to nationhood and loyalties higher than those of their village and caste. Indeed, our villages have carried isolation to its exrta limit. They have ceased to be homogeneous units and have just become units of neighbourhood where individual families pursue their interests without the Community interests and outlook.

Village people to-day are no longer leading a simple life associated with the art of living but are 'simply living'. Their struggle for existence is the severest. They have to waste a large part of their time just to get barest elementry requirements of energy. They can hardly be expected to improve their working efficiency which has already deteriorated owing to mal-nutrition. Of amenities available in cities, they have practically none. Whatever developmental

opportunities were available to them through local arts and crafts have been lost to them since the villages became mere food and raw materials producing adjuncts to industrialised urban areas. With the centralisation of economic and political power under the British, they lost even the opportunities of managing the affairs of their village. In the midst of such a hard morbid and poor life, they can hardly think of a rational time-table of work ; much less can they think of improving their intelligence and developing their personality.

3. Evidently, a new design of village life has to be evolved which overcomes the above shortcomings and provides new structural bearings to promote the growth of opportunities. The village community has to be reorganised on the basis of social solidarity. The restrictive role of caste has to be eliminated. The village economy has to be balanced with the development of industries and other non-agricultural activities. Productivity has to be raised through phased improvement of techniques consistent with equality of opportunities. The occupational pattern of the village economy, has to be evolved and village institutions established so as to provide rational time table for work which leaves sufficient engery for developing intelligence. Hardships of life have to be reduced and amenities provided through creative and co-operative effort. Village idiocy has to be broken through wider economic and cultural opportunities. Above all, the village has to learn the art of simple living and high thinking so as to contribute to the evolution of a non-violent social order. All this implies building science of village life. But it is not a question of creating a code of conduct by some experts. The greatest science of village life is the science of self-development of the village people. It is in the process of their self-development that such a science can be built. Unless the village people learn to control circumstances rather than succumb to them, they cannot aspire for development opportunities. It is their will-power and effort much more than expert guidance, therefore, that will enable them to work out their own solutions.

4. As a matter of expert guidance, Gandhiji had suggested the approach of Nai Talim and the Oceanic circle, for building village science and prosperity. In place of doing things by mere habit or drift Nai Talim teaches to do things seientifically. Every branch of life's activities has to be pursued with the knowledge of its science. The farmer has to treat his farm as if it were the farm of an agricultural college. He will then know the botany of his crops, the chemistry of his soil and the farm economy including productivity and trade balance. Farming to him then becomes both an occupation and an education. The house wife has to treat her kitchen as a laboratory of health and nutrition. Naturally such a farmer and such a housewife are in touch with the advancement of knowledge in the fields of agriculture and nutrition. Their knowledge of sciences thus becomes the medium of exchange between them and the rest of the world.

If Nai Talim thus breaks the idiocy of isolation the Oceanic circle provides wider opportunities for growth. It widens the outlook and interests through a wider sphere of activities. The simple social structure of a village which is conducive to the initiative and dignity of individuals is retained and strengthened as a functioning unit but as part of a larger structural unit comprising a suitable region in which the pyramid of the competitive economy is replaced by a decentralised co-operative economy, and enables the people of a village to widen their outlook and interest in life and sphere of activity.

5. The preparation of the Deora plan by its people provides them the first lesson in Nai Talim. It is such a lesson that is lifting them from morbidity and fostering community outlook in them. In fact, it is training them to understand and manage their own affairs or, in other words for Gram Swaraj. The stage for the Oceanic circle will be set when other neighbouring villages of the area follow suit and prepare their own plans of development.

Jhaverbhai Patel.

DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR DEORA VILLAGE

1958–1959.

PRELIMINARY

Method Of Survey And Planning

The work of survey and planning was taken up in March, 1958. A village planning training camp was organised by Shri Ram Krishna, of the Intensive Area Office on 10th March, 1958 under the aegis of the Intensive Area Office, the objective of this camp being to train the Area Organisers and workers in Bihar State and some local Ambar Vidyalaya trainees in the method of preparing village plans. For about two weeks the campers were instructed by him in the value and significance of the data required, the method of approach to the villagers, filling in the proformas correctly and other details of procedure. The workers were divided into a number of groups consisting of the local workers of the Intensive Area and those from outside. The purpose of the survey and plan was clearly explained to all the families at a general meeting by Shri J. P. Narain. The members of the Gram Vikas Mandal also associated themselves with the workers in the conduct of the survey and became acquainted with the present condition of the families. A house to house survey was conducted under the guidance and supervision of Shri Ram Krihsna probably for the first time in the village.

After the survey was completed on 7th April, 1958, the Gram Vikas Mandal resolved itself into sub-committees to consider individual aspects of the village life and activities, such as agriculture and animal husbandry, village industries, health and education and so on. The data collected were tabulated, shifted and analysed. The general problems that emanated were considered and broad lines of action for development of the economy were proposed. The survey party again approached the families and on the basis of existing conditions

formulated schemes of development for the coming year (1958–59) in consultation with the families. It was pointed out to the families that while their existing condition was by no means satisfactory, it was possible for them to lift themselves largely by their own efforts. Most of the families had something of a painful surprise at the extent of their economic weakness which they had never before been aware of. A sort of self-consciousness and mental revelation dawned on them and made them increasingly enthusiastic. Family plans were formulated as integral parts of an overall village plan and recorded on family plan cards to serve as stimulants to increased activity and as indices of their increasing prosperity. These cards were displayed prominently in the huts and houses of the village.

The development plan of Deora village has a twofold objective : First it purports to present a picture of the total resources of the village and the lines of development which the village can envisage within the limits of the resources. Secondly it aims at offering an occupational pattern in which there is a readjustment of activities involving the rational employment of the present working force and the roping in of idle manpower into new or expanded lines of productive activity.

Regarding the statistics presented in this little book, some caution is necessary. The data have been collected from the villagers by local leaders after some training in the method of approach to the villagers and elicitation of data from them. The villagers on their part have few records, farm cost accounts and family budgets. Memory and experience are their twin guides in furnishing financial and production particulars. Most of the data therefore is likely to be estimates. These estimates however much seasoned by memory and experience have considerable limitations in respect of accuracy of figures. However, their value as pointers of the approximate position of conditions and trends is immense.

CHAPTER I

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL BACKGROUND

(i) The Village

Deora village is one of the 24 villages of the Sokhodeora Intensive Area. Sokhodeora is a composite name of the two inter-connected villages, namely Sokho and Deora. Despite their independent location they are so closely connected socio-economically and administratively that in official records they are treated as one village, particularly because they were under the same Zamindar – the Mahant of Mandra. The present plan relates to Deora only.

Village Deora is situated in Kaawakol Thana of Nawada Teshil, District Gaya, Bihar, about 30 miles from Nawada station on the Eastern Railway. Its exact location on the map of India is 85.5. E 24.34 N.

Deora is about 4 miles from Kaawakol which is a big village with a police station, dak bungalow, inspection bungalow, a four bed government hospital, a recognised High School and a market to serve the village and its neighbourhood. The Intensive Area originally known as Sokhodeora has now been re-named Kaawakol Intensive Area due to the importance of this big village.

Deora village has rather a long history of democratic struggle for economic freedom. During the British period the village came under the Mahant of Mandra. His estate being managed by his officers, the peasantry, of whom about 40 per cent were the Harijans, suffered great misery. Their property–landed and money – their honour and

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self-respect were all at the mercy of these officers. Even the relatives of the villagers were not spared by these men. The year 1946, with its prospect of the end of British rule in India, stimulated the villagers to carry on a struggle for their emancipation from the authority of the Zamindar and his men. The villagers gave a united but non-violent fight which finally brought the Zamindar to terms with them whereby he agreed to the distribution of about 275 bighas of land among some of the villagers.

The early enthusiasm over the village once again receded into inertia. Village leadership dwindled and party squabbles became rampant, stagnating economic progress of the village even under free political conditions. About this time (1954) Shri Jayaprakash Narain, well-known Bhoodan leader, selected Deora for his sarvodaya work. The Sarvodaya Ashram was started and constructive work among the masses was taken up in earnest from the beginning. Various aspects of villagers life were tackled by the Ashram. For instance, the message of Bhoodan was spread in the Area and the haves were induced to come to the aid of the have - nots. A dispensary with a maternity home attached was started so as to render possible medical aid to people. Efforts were also made to drive home to the mind of the people the evils of drink. On the vast site attached to the Ashram, experiments were started in improved agricultural techniques such as the Japanese method of paddy cultivation, composting and use of fertilisers in certain lines of production. He soon became very popular and the people as well as the local Zamindar responded to his call for Bhoodan and donated adout 200 acres of land.

PHYSICAL FEATURES

a) Surface

Topographically Deora village and its immediate neighbourhood are a patch of hilly tract, undulating at certain places and genarally tilting towards a plain. Of the total area of 3,174.5 acres of village site and neighbourhood about 2115.01 acres are covered by rocky or hilly tract and the other 179.4 acres fringing the hilly tract are covered by the Government reserve forests. The hills to the south of the village separate the Gaya District on the north and the Hazari Bagh District on the south. The land tilts somewhat to the north-west. The village has never seen floods even during heavy rain, as water drains off rapidly towards the north-west. There is a catchment area at the foot of the hills where some rain water is stored in big and small natural reservoirs popularly known as *sagars* or *ahars*. There are five main reservoirs constructed in a way during bygone years. These water source cover about 27.48 acres of land, while the irrigation channels running from them cover about 9.72 acres.

(b) Rainfall and Climate

The village is situated in a region of moderate rainfall averaging about 40" a year. Local rainfall figures for the last 13 years presented in Table I (page 9) show an average of 41.38", the maximum being 60.56" (1953) and the minimum 30.56" (1954). Rainfall is rather unevenly distributed over the year. The period from June to September gets the bulk of the rain, July being the heaviest month

TABLE I

Rainfall Recorded in Nawada Agricultural Farm (Inches) (1946 to 1958)

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total for 13 years
Total for 13 years (1946–58)	10.35	6.04	5.28	2.25	11.48	12.72	138.97	120.24	93.63	39.41	2.18	0.58	496.59
Annual average (for 13 years).	0.80	0.46	0.41	0.17	0.88	0.98	10.69	9 25	7.20	3.03	0.17	0.05	38.20

with 11.55" followed by September with 7.20". It is generally dry during November to Februray, the rain fall during the period being the lowest in the year - December 0.05", January 0.8" and February 0.46", May and June bring about 1" rainfall per month, while October records about 3.3". This pattern of rainfall distribution has influenced the agricultural operations of the region. The prosperity of the season depends on October rains and any scarcity during the month may ruin the paddy crop. Hence the sowing of the early varieties of paddy in the Area.

The area is generally hot in summer and normally cold in winter with light showers.

(c) **Soil**

The soil of Deora is a mixture of clay coming under two types, namely, the clay and sandy soil. The fields with more clay are called Dhanhar (paddy growing fields) while those predominantly sandy are called Bheet and grow other cereals including rabi crops. The paddy-growing areas are generally low-lying or well-bunded so as to retain sufficient moisture for the crop. Other fields are of slightly higher level and grow kharif and rabi. The rich soil of Sokhodeora is good for paddy and other food crops as well as commercial ones. Rains wash down the slopes of the hills cosiderable quantities of clay and sand and deposit them in them in the *ahars* or tank beds and the low-lying fields and enrich the soil of the fields. Sometimes fast currents of the streams scoop out silt and soil from their bank and wash them away. This erosion can be prevented by growing trees and bushes on the banks of streams and rivers and constant repairs and bunding of banks and fields.

(d) **Forests**

The reserve forests belong to the State Government but villagers are permitted to collect fire wood from parts of forests notified from time to time as accessible to villagers. The timber

in the forests is used in house building and has facilitated low-cost housing. The date and palmyra in which the forest abounds is a rich source of food to the villagers while cattle and goats have a good pasture there.

The hill and forest area in the neighbourhood has its evils as well: The menace of wild life – By night and often even by day, wild animals like the bear, the boar and the jackal as well as the deer, the rabbit and the field mouse damage the crops, at times very severely. Farmers are forced to keep watch round the clock. For fear of wild animals sugarcane and certain millets are rarely grown. Only coarse cereals like channa and maize cover much of the cultivated land. Crop protection as the vital part of crop planning is an immediate need of the village.

ITS PEOPLE

Deora is one of the most thickly populated villages of Bihar. According to the survey carried out in March 1958 the population of the village was 1,742 divided into 267 families as presented in Table 2. On the whole the number of males and females is almost equal but taken age-wise there are a few variations.

TABLE 2

Age And Sex-wise Distribution Of Population Of Deora

sex/age	Below 5	6 to 10	11 to 15	16 to 55	Above 55	Total	Percentage
Males	141	158	70	477	21	867	49.75
Females	148	123	65	495	44	875	50.25
Total	289	281	135	972	65	1,742	100.00

Women above 55 are almost twice the number of men of the same age-group. This is ascribed to high mortality rate among males in the early stages of life and confirmed by the fact that among the female population, about 11.6 per cent are widows while only 2.8 per cent of the males are widowers. Among other age groups there are few variations except in group "6 to 10 years" where the boys outnumber the girls.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS

The people of Deora, like those of other parts of Bihar, are medium in stature, slim and varied in complexion depending generally on the caste into which they were born. They are conservative in their customs and manners, probably due to the circumscribed activities under the Zamindar for generations. The people mostly belong to backward classes and scheduled castes with a sprinkling of Brahmin and Muslim familes as detalled in Table 3.

TABLE 3

Distribution Of Population By Caste/Community

Caste/Community	No. of families	Percentage & total
Scheduled Castes	85	31.8
Backward classes	163	61.0
Brahmins	3	1.2
Muslims	16	6.0
Total Families	267	100.0

The caste system is widely prevalent and the caste distinction are keenly observed among most of the people. Untouchability has still many people in its grip. Even among Harijans, certain sectional distinctions still persist. For instance Chamars consider themselves superior to *Mushairhar* and *vice versa* and each section of the Harijans has its own separate residential area and drinking water wells.

The Hindus are very religious and observe many Hindu festivals For instance, Holi, Chaiti Chaath, Ram Naumi, Biswa (Chapati and Satwa begin after rabi harvest), Karma Akadesh in Bhadarapad (for women) Dushera, Diwali, Karti Chhath (fasting and sun worship). Til Sankranti and Basant Panchmi, Bakrid, Muharram, and Ramzan are devoutly celebrated by the Muslim population.

POSITION OF WOMEN

Though there is no social seclusion for women in general, custom keeps them rather conservatie in public life and activity. Women, however, do not observe strict purdah except among Muslims and some upper class and Brahmin families. As the people are mostly unskilled labourers, women of the other castes (i.e. other than Muslims, Brahmins and some upper classes) work on the field, etc. These women also attend public meetings. Child marriage is still common particularly among the scheduled castes and tribes. Except among the Brahmins. widow marriage is generally permitted.

LIFE AND HABITS

The people are fairly active and work for the most part of the day and occasionally far into the night. After breakfast, say, at about 6.30 (during summer) men and women go on foot to the work spot and carry their mid-day meals with them. After a hard day's work on the field or elsewhere, they return home at about six in the evening, have their bath and food. The evening meal is probably their best for it includes pulses and vegetables. Date and palmyra neera are collected and converted into liquor. Those who cannot produce it,

buy it. People, particularly, the Harijans indulge in drink at night. The Sarvodaya Ashram has helped to reduce this evil but has not been able to eradicate it. Roughly, 90 per cent or more are still addicted to drink evil.

EDUCATION

Though the villagers are not highly educated, literacy is not completely absent in the village. About 14.12 per cent of the males and 1.43 per cent of the females are literate (Table 4)

TABLE 4.

Literacy in Deora Village

Population	Literates by Age Groups & Sex								Total of Literates	
	6 — 10		11 — 15		16 — 55		Above 55			
	Males	Females	Males	Fem.	Males	Fem.	Males	Fem.	Males	Fem.
1.742	77	13	36	5	131	7	2	—	246	25

Considering that under the Zamindari regime, school-going was actually discouraged, this percentage of literacy may be considered as an achievement. At present, the village has 272 literates, of whom one is a graduate, 2 under-graduates, 2 matriculates and 9 under-matriculates. The Sarvodaya Ashram has stimulated the enthusiasm of the people to educate themselves and their children, and a few educational institutions are now functioning in the village.

a) **Balwadi** : Since 1956, a Balwadi has been working with some 30 to 40 children and one lady teacher paid by the Gram Nirman Mandal.

b) **Basic Education** : Of the 281 children of primary School-going age (6 to 10 years) in Deora, only 90 children attend school at Kaawakol as most of the children are sent by parents to tend cattle for want of alternative arrangements for collective cattle grazing.

c) **Social Education :** Two adult education centres (for men) are run, one for the Harijans under the aegis of the Gram Nirman Mandal and the other for the other Hindus under the aegis of Gram Vikas Pustakalaya. One adult education centre for women is also run

by the Gram Vikas Mandal. Funds for the purpose are provided from the District Harijan Welfare Fund and Community Project fund. About 54 men and 24 women have been made literate by these institutions during the past two years.

d) **The Gram Vikas Pustakalaya**—This library consists of 591 books given by the villagers or bought from grants provided from the C. P. Block funds. During 1957, some 50 people borrowed books. It is felt that the addition of reading room will enhance the usefulness of the library.

One marked feature of the literary position in Deora is the progressive increase in literacy in the lower age group girls. For instance while there are 13 literate girls in age group 6-10, there are no literates., among old women. This is due to the facilities recently provided for education.

HEALTH AND SANITATION

Due to hilly surroundings, Deora is Malaria-infested and a mosquito net is a perennial necessity in the village and its neighbourhood. Due to insanitary surroundings and mal-nutrition, the people are helpless even against common diseases. Data from Kaawakol hospital show the incidence of some of these diseases among the people–Malaria 33 per cent, anaemia 19 per cent, Dysentery 17 per cent T. B. 4 per cent, Social diseases 17 per cent, typhoid 5 per cent and other diseases 25 per cent. Occasionally the village is visited by small pox, cholera and other infectious diseases. In 1957, some 96 persons died of small pox and 16 of cholera. Leprosy is another common disease in the Area, Deora itself having 7 lepers. The Gram Vikas Mandal has conferred a boon on lepers by opening a leper hospital at Kaapasia, near Deora and has helped to control the disease to some extent. There is also a high incidence of social diseases (venereal) due to the fact that some men who work in the far off collieries for about 8 to 10 months in the year, live alone and steap themselves in immoderate life. Women generally suffer from maternity disorders, tetanus, and toxemia due to inadequate

maternity care. For reasons like poor feed and weak maternity care, infants suffer from various diseases like tetanus, esnophalia. infantile liver, jaundice, rickets and ophthalma. Child mortality is high. The Gram Nirman Mandal has opened a maternity centre at the Sarvodaya Ashram. The Government hospital at Kaawakol and the dispensary of the Sarvodaya Ashram are found useful, but costly medicines are not supplied by them. The bulk of the people largely depend on some local treatment and go to hospital only when the other means fail.

Reptiles are yet another menace to life at Deora. During summer, some 5 to 7 cases of scorpion sting occur daily, while snake bites are not uncommon. Treatment by charm is often resorted to by the people with varying degrees of success.

WORKING FORCE

Normally the working force of a village consists of men and

TABLE

Working Force and Man

Total Population	Normal Labour Force: Age-group 16-55 Men	Women	10-15 yrs. Boys	Girls	Mandays Normally Available
1	2	3	4	5	7
1,742	477	495	70	65	2,03,860

‡ Manpower calculated at 8 hours a day for men, 3 hours a day after days in a year.

* Actual mandays available and utilised are derived from survey.

women in the age group of 15 to 55 while the children and old men are generally dependents. Of the 1,742 persons in Deora, 972 persons (about 56 per cent) fall into this age group – 477 men and 495 women, while children between 11 and 15 number 135. Assuming that the men of this labour force work for 8 hours a day and that women can spare 3 hours daily after doing household work, and children between 11 and 15 years one hour a day after attending school, the man power available in the village should normaly be 2,03,860 mandays. But actually, several children and old persons also work for the family. Of necessity, the working force of the village consists of 464 men and 527 women and 90 boys and 27 girls; and available man power is estimated at 2,38,800 mandays – 1,48,595 for males and 90,205 for females. Of this man power, it has been found from the survey that only 1,76,900 mandays(about 74 per cent) were utilised during 1957–58, having a surplus of 61,900 mandays. Details of the available manpower and present utilisation are contained in Table 5.

5

Power Utilisation (1957-58)

Actual Working Force*				Mandays Actually Available		Total Available Mandays	Mandays* at present utilised	Mandays unutilised	(13) a % o (12)
Males		Females		Males	Fem.				
Adults	Ch.	Adult	Ch.						
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
464	90	527	58	1,48,595	90,205	2,38,800	1,76,900‡	61,900	74

household work for women and one hour a day after school children for 300

LAND AND AGRICULTURE

Land Classification.

According to local records the 3,194 acres of land of Deora village are classified as shown in Table 6.

TABLE 6

Land Classification

1. Hills	—	2,115.01	Acres
2. Forest Area	—	179.40	,,
3. Area under cultivation by the villagers	—	616.00	,,
4. Cultivable waste	—	127.02	Acres
5. Uncultivable waste	—	58.94	,,
6. Tanks for irrigation			
(a) Area under bund	—	16.70	,,
(b) Area inside the tank	—	10.72	,,
7. Water Channels	—	9.72	,,
8. Sarvodaya Ashram	—	38.45	,,
9. (a) Village site (covering houses)	—	9.96	Acres
(b) Streets in village	—	1.40	Acres
10. Passages	—	10.68	,,

Of this area a major part comprising about 2,295 acres is under hills (2,115 acres) and forest (179.4 acres) only about 616 acres are under cultivation, and as much as 69 acres is uncultivable waste and about 127 acres cultivable waste. The village site with streets is some 11 acres and the Ashram site itself over 38 acres while tanks with channels and passages cover about 36 acres.

The present condition of land utilisation in the village shows that while there is inadequacy of cultivated land per capita there is also inadequacy of habitable space in the village. Roughly the 11 acre village site accommodates about 1,740 persons and about 700 animals providing roughly some 10 square yards of living space per person, while the cultivated land available is as low as about a third of an acre per capita.

The congestion and crowded life in the village is caused by three factors. (1) Fear of wild life in the neighbourhood, (2) emigration of several youngmen by matrimonial and other alliances with local families, and (3) absence of scope for expansion under the Zamindar's regime.

There is considerable scope for better utilisation of land belonging to the village. For instance about 1/5th of the total cultivable land is almost lying idle. This can be made productive by providing some facilities so that it may increase the food supply of the village. The land under the tanks is capable of growing some crops or at least fodder for the cattle during summer when the tank is almost dry (even since December). The tank bund which covers an area of over 16 acres is at present covered with a few trees on some of its slopes. There is a great scope for planting a number of trees on all sides of the bund. This tree plantation will serve a dual purpose, namely, (a) prevention of soil erosion and consequent expenditure on repair; (b) supply of fruit and non-edible oilseeds for the villagers.

Land Distribution

Reference has already been made to the condition of the tenant under the Zamindar, their successful struggle with him and his distribution of a part of his land among some of the farmers.

Most families in the village (242) have land (Table 7), only 25

TABLE – 7

Land Distribution In Deora

Acreage	No. of families	Harijans	Non-Harijans.
Landless Families	25	13	12
Below 1 acre	29	16	13
4 acres	148	47	101
4 to 6 acres	35	9	26
5 to 10 acres	24	–	24
Above 10 acres	6	–	6
	267	85	182

families being landless. Among the land–holding families as many as 200 have less than 4 acres each while only 2.2 per cent have 10 acres each. Of the 85 Harijan families, only 9 have over 4 acres of land each, while 63 families own less than 4 acres each and 13 families are landless. Obviously there is considerable, though not striking, disparity in the land distribution of the village. In Deora there appears to be no marked distinction as high and low based on prosperity of the family. The existence of a large number of earning hands and the availability of considerable opportunity for employment determine the prosperity of a family, apart from other property considerations like and and houses.

AGRICULTURE

The conditions of agriculture in the village may normally be considered under the following heads. (1) Irrigation and water supply, (2) Manuring (3) Procurement of seeds, (4) Methods of cultivation, and (5) Production of fruit and vegetables.

IRRIGATION

It has been mentioned elsewhere that rainfall is unevenly distributed over the year, and that failure of the monsoon means failure of the crop. Actually during the last two years the crops failed. Consequently the people have learnt that they should depend on more systematic irrigation than what obtain at present. The two imporant sources of irrigation are Ahars (Tanks) and wells. There are five tanks of varying sizes in the village - the Ganga sagar, the Rattan sagar, the Kashi sagar, the Ponde ahar and the Budhwa ahar. These five tanks constructed in the remote past often necessitated repairs and their repair and upkeep was the responsibility of the local Zamindar. The Zamindar on his part used to carry out, off and on, some repairs of the tanks. During good conditions these tanks could water a good paddy crop for the village. But since the abolition of Zamindari these tanks went out of repair and gradually dwindled while the failure of the monsoon made them bone dry. Any scheme to provide good irrigation facilities to the village would involve primarily the repair of these tanks. It has been estimated that the repair of the Rattan sagar and Kashi sagar would entail an expenditure of Rs. 18,000 each. The ahars require pucca outlets so that water can be let out for desired purposes. These tanks will help raise the entire Kharif crop and to sow the rabi during the season. The other three tanks which also require minor repairs would definitely add to the water supply and food production of the village, if they also are required in good time.

The condition of the tanks explains the importance of well-irrigation. There are five *pucca* wells for irrigation. The farmers sink *kachha* wells as and when necessary but they dry up early in summer. Even the *pucca* wells do not hold much water during summer the depth being just about 20 to 30 feet. This much water can be baled out by bucket lifting system within about an hour, particularly in summer. The supply of sub-soil water is not large, though as one proceeds from the hills in the south to the plains in the north, the sub-soil water supply gradually increases.

The scarcity of sub-soil water involves efforts in several directions.

a) Construction of larger wells (at higher cost); b) touching deep soil water-table by boring operations to ensure a plentiful supply and c) sinking of more wells to reduce drain from each well.

Measures to increase well water supply by these methods is of immediate importance to the village. Some improvement in the method of water-lifting also seems to be necessary. The present system of bucket belt lifting with lever arrangement popularly known as 'latha system' involves much labour as one acre of land takes about 8 mandays to water, while irrigation of the same area from tanks would take less than one manday. Considering that the sub-soil water supply is scarce, there now appears no alternative to improving the tanks and keeping them in good repair to ensure the bulk of water supply for the village.

MANURING

No conscious effort at composting or farm yard manure has ever been made in the village, though cow-dung, other farm yard refuse and village sweeping and wind-borne leaves, provide abundant compost. During the rains, the foliage and other vegetable matter flow down into the tanks while soil is washed down from the hills into the fields. Only these deposits from the hills help maintain the fertility of the soil in the fields to some extent. The fertile deposits in the tank beds may also be turned to good account. The Agriculture Department and the Sarvodaya Ashram have demonstrated the usefulness of this manure to the people. People have to be educated in the two-fold benefit of the removal of these deposits, namely, the provision of much manure and the deepening of the tank beds annually without extra cost.

i) **Compost:** The present survey has shown that about 2,000 maunds of compost was prepared by the village during 1957. The

poor cattle breed as well as their outdoor grazing (in the forest) partly explains the meagreness of the compost produced.

ii) **Cow Dung**: Cow dung cakes are generally used as fuel. The farmers must be educated in its manurial value and in composting methods. The Kshetra Samiti may profitably furnish the necessary demonstration in composting.

SEEDS

Improved seed is a recent introduction in the village probably by the Sarvodaya Ashram which showed good result in paddy strains. During 1957–58 some quantity of improved wheat No. Punjab 591 was used for the first time. Results of the improved varieties used will have to be watched and schemes formulated for expansion of coverage by improved varieties.

METHODS OF CULTIVATION

Though rice is the chief crop of the area, the methods of cultivation leave much to be desired. For instance, the area is single-cropped. Secondly, transplantation of paddy saplings is defective in as much as large clusters are planted without inter-spacing. Weeding and inter-culture, therefore, become difficult. The Sarvodaya Ashram has been making efforts to improve the methods of cultivation, particularly of paddy by demonstrating the methods on its own fields as well as on those of the individual farmers. This improved method was found to yield about 50 per cent more without additional doses of manure. The dibbiling wheat method is yet to be tried in the village.

FRUIT AND TREE PLANTATION

Deora has only a few fruit trees. The total production consisting mostly of mango and jack fruits, is about 200 maunds or only 3 per cent of the total requirements. Of the trees available, about 60 per cent are palms and are leased out for a season to licensed

tappers at Rs. 3 a tree for neera collection. About two thirds of the neera is turned into liquor while only a third is made into palm gur. To increase the fruit supply by short term programme it is necessary to plant *papita* (papaya) and other quick-yielding varieties immediately.

CROP PATTERN

Though the soil of Deora is suitable for all kinds of crops, the scarcity of water supply is a limiting factor. The village is almost single cropped. Of about 821.5 acres cultivated in 1957-58, 771 acres were covered with cereals and 30 acres with pulses, an additional average of 20 being under mixed pulse crop. Vegetables and oilseeds covered only about 12 acres besides 5 acres of mixed cultivation. There was very little area under gur (0.5 acre) while for the large cattle population green fodder was raised on only 8 acres. Some trees on roadside and tanks yield some non-edible oil seeds.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

The environmental influence on the livestock is rather marked. The cattle are short and light-bodied with sharp horns, so that they can graze on the hill and protect themselves against wild animals. They mainly live on the grass and water on the malarial hills. They have little green grass of the plains or any other nutrious fodder. Straw of wheat, barley or paddy and the stalk of millet crop and a little green fooder are their usual stall-feed. Consequently their breed has deteriorated. The average cow is about 3½ feet and yields about a seer of milk a day during a six-month period of lactation. Such a cow with one calf, bull or cow-calf, costs about Rs. 60. The buffalo is about 3.8 feet high and yields 2.5 to 3 seers of milk a day for 8 months in the year. It costs Rs. 90 with a cow-calf and Rs. 80 with a bull calf. The typical local breed bullock is only 3.7 feet high, with red, white, black, brown or mottled body and costs Rs. 60 to Rs. 80 depending on its age, and domestication.

Goats are kept by the villagers for the knife. They are not milked and their milk is just enough for their kids. An average she-goat of about 2 years and 1.75 feet high weighs. 12 to 16 lbs. costs Rs. 12 with one kid and Rs. 15 with two kids. An adult she-goat usually brings a net annual income of about Rs. 15 from the sale of her kids.

Sheep farming is not possible in the area due to the rather heavy rainfall. Pigs are, however, kept by the Harijans.

In Deora, there are about 554 heads of cattle, the minor livestock consisting of some 107 goats and 28 pigs besides fowls as detailed in Table 8.

TABLE 8

Live Stock In Deora Village (1957-58)

No. of Families in village	Cows	Buffaloes	Total Milk Cattle	Bullocks	Young Stock	Others	Total Heads of Cattle.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
267	105	21	126	301	121	6	554

Milk Productions Qty. Mds.	Value Rs.	Pigs	Goats	Poultry	Income from minor live stock
9	10	11	12	13	14
395	5,910	28	107	72	8,294

Of the cattle, as many as about 300 are bullocks and about 120 young stock. The number of animals in milk is far less than that of the

dry ones. In spite of green pasturage (other than grass) in the forest and on the hills nearby, there are only 49 milch cattle yielding just about four hundred maunds of milk a year for the village, which means 0.5 chatak per capita. Even if all the milk is earmarked for children below 5, of wohm there are nearly 290. the supply does not exceed 2.5 chataks per diem per child.

There are 150 pairs of draught bullocks for a little over 600 acres of land under cultivation. This means about 4 acres per team of bullocks which is just normal. Even if an additional acreage is reclaimed during one or two years there is no immediate necessity of increasing the number of draught cattle, as bunding, levelling and other preparatory processess require considerable time before the actual ploughing is stared.

In a village like Deora where about 90 percent of the people are non-vegetarian, the need for goats, pigs and poultry is imperative. During the early years of planning therefore. minor livestock need as much attention as other items of the food of the people.

CATTLE MANAGEMENT

Tending cattle is the job of the grown up children and some of the old folk in each household. Sometimes some boys tend cattle of other families and earn a little. This custom prevents many children from attending school. Collective grazing of cattle or co-operative cattle management can help induce children to attend school.

DRINKING WATER FOR CATTLE

As all tanks dry up during summer, the problem of supply of drinking water for cattle is very keen. Cattle have to be moved either to the wells where there is bucket-lifting or to a minor canal flowing about a mile away from the village. Either way considerable time and labour are involved.

VILLAGE INDUSTRIES

Though Deora village has little claim to industrial traditons, it has few industries of common importance. Of the 267 families, about 105 families are engaged in some industries or village services. To most of them, agricluture is a secondry occupation. Table 9 shows that there are in the village about 88 families

TABLE 9

Distribution of Artisan Families by Heredity and Employment

Trade	No. of Families by heredity	By Occupation
1	2	3
1. Potters	17	17
2. Shoemakers	18	18
3. Telis	9	6
4. Blacksmiths & carpenters	9	10
5. Weavers	14	5
6. Spinners	—	30*
7. Hair dressers	11	9
8. Dhobis	4	4
9. Transport Workers	4	4
10. Stone Workers	2	2
	88	105

*Part time workers.

formerly engaged in skilled trades and services such as pottery, oil pressing, smithy and carpentry, leather goods making, hair dressing and washing clothes. Of them, however, 75 are actually in the trade, the bulk of the families being employed in pottery and shoe-making. There are only 5 weavers in the village though there are 14 weaver families. The village has no tailors. Some 4 men of 4 families are engaged in cart-driving as an occupation secondary to agriculture and earn about Rs. 2 each per day. In the absence of enough local employment several adult males of the labour classes, particularly among the Harijans migrate to collieries at Jharia, Dhanbad, Calcutta and elsewhere. They stay for several months (sometimes 8 to 10) outside their village and remit part of their earnings to their families at home, the annual remittances having been roughly estimated at about Rs. 18,000. While the male members work elsewhere, the women in the village earn 6 to 8 annas a day from collection of fuel from the neighbouring forests and its sale at Kaawakol market. Women of many households produce flour and handpounded rice at home to meet their daily needs.

As there is only a single crop, namely, paddy, in the area, the farmers are generally idle for the most part of the year. This circumstance as well as the natural resources available in the forest and on hills nearby offers a large scope for the expansion of the existing industries as well as the introduction and development of new ones. For instance, carpenters find a great scope for work on the timber and other wood available in the forest. The grasses and fibre available locally offer scope for fibre work, while khadi offers the widest scope in the area to spinners, weavers and even dhobis.

KHADI

Deora has no tradition in handspinning. In 1957-58, traditional and Ambar charkhas were introduced and training was given to some

persons in Ambar spinning. At present there are 13 kisan charkhas and 17 Ambar sets which produced about 372 hanks and 7,244 hanks equivalent to about 1,900 sq. yds. of cloth during 1957. The spinners card cotton themselves, make slivers and spin. The Deora village requires for its large population annually about 35,000 sq. yds. of cloth at 20 yards per capita while the present production of about 1,900 sq. yds. is about 6 per cent of the actual requirements.

GENERAL CONDITIONS

The two year drought has sent most of the villagers borrowing from various sources. The survey has placed the total debit at about Rs. 22,000 of which about Rs. 15,500 was from money lenders, Rs. 4,500 from the local co-operative society and Rs. 2,000 from the local Gram Nirman Mandal. It has not been possible to liquidate the debt due to the absence of additonal sources of income and additional openings for employment. Production is static and savings few. Of course the State Government and the Gram Nirman Mandal of the Sokhodeora Intensive Area provided some employment particularly to the unskilled labourers during the drought, but this is rather temporary and the village has to look to stable sources of employment in the near future. A plan for the developmet of resources and necessary skills in various trades is, therefore, imperative for the village to maintain employment level without break.

CHAPTER II

AGRICULTURE AND ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

Deora village is predominantly agricultural, growing particularly food grains, the main crops being cereals and pulses which compose the bulk of the energy yielding food of the villagers. Vegetables and fruit, which constitute the protective elements in the villagers dietary, constitute a significant though not an adequate part of the food production of the village. The Production of gur and edible oilseeds is not high while non-edible oilseeds form a considerable portion of the land yield. Of animal husbandry products, the village has a low supply, particularly of milk as cattle are kept mainly for agricultural purposes, milk being only a product incidental to farming. The bulk of the population being non-vegetarian there is some supply of minor livestock for the knife.

The population of Deora, numbering 1,742 is equivalent to 1,441 adult units as shown in Table 10.

TABLE 10

Deora Population In Adult Units

Item	Number	Adult male equivalent	No. of adult units
Men	498	1	498
Women	539	.86	464
Children below 15 years	705	.68	479
TOTAL	1,742		1,441

In accordanace with the standards prescribed by the Nutrition Advisory Committee the standard food requirements of 1,441 adult units of the village are as follows :- (Table 11)

Table 11

Standard Food Requirements For 1,441 Adult Units

Food Item	Per adult per day OZ	Per year per adult Mds. Approximately.	Total for 1,441 units Mds.
1. Cereals	14	4.00	5,754
2. Pulses	3	.85	1,233
3. Vegetables	10	2.90	4,110
4. Oils & Fats	2	.60	822
5. Gur & Sugar	2	.60	822
6. Fruits & Nuts	3	0.85	1,233
7. Milk	10	2.90	4,110
8. Meat, fish, eggs	4	1.10	1,644

The production of the village is at present far less than the standard requirements (Table 12) except in cereals.

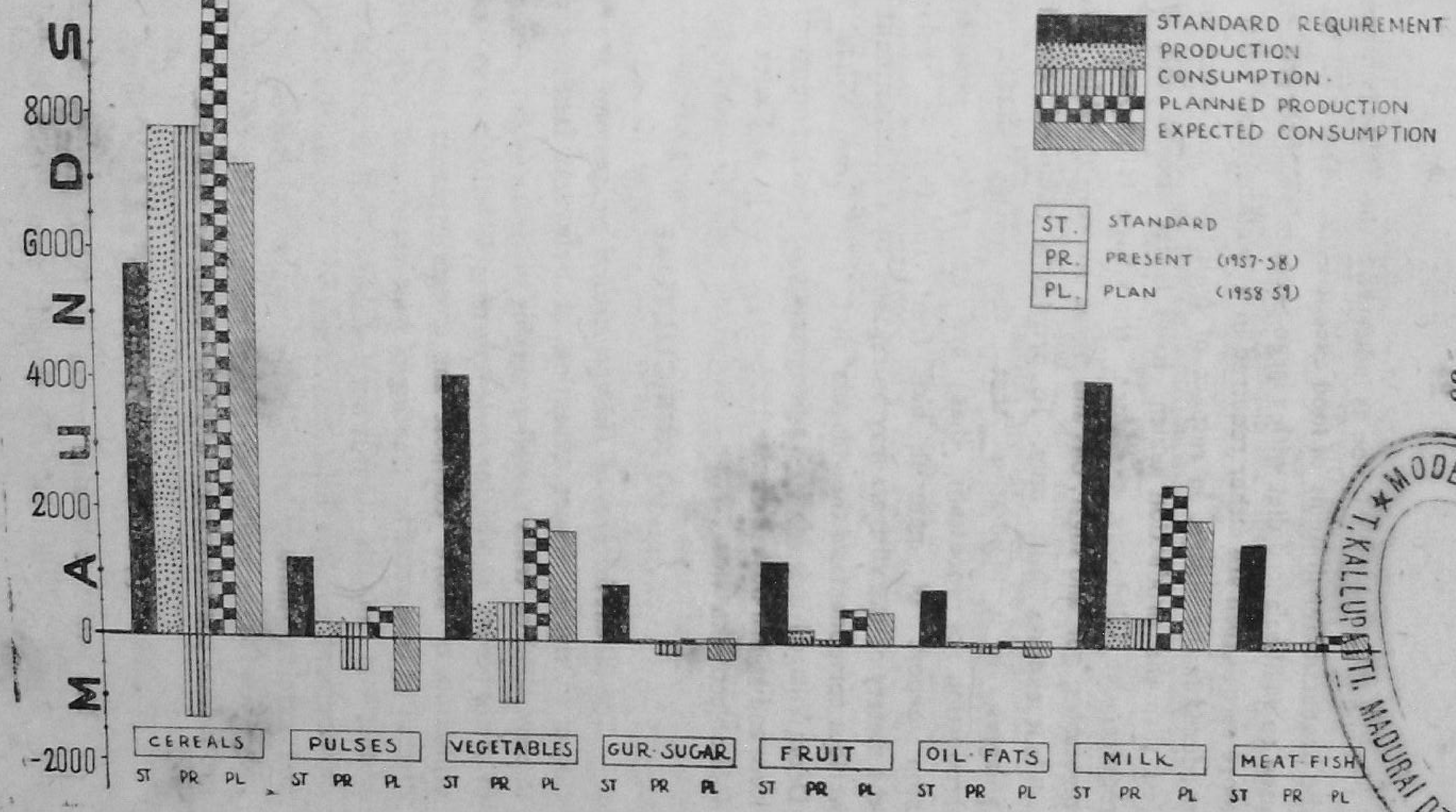
TABLE 12

Food Production And Consumption (Maunds)

(1,742 persons = 1,441 adult units)

Particulars	Cereals	Pulses	Vege-table	Gur & Sugar	Fruit	Oil & Fats	Milk	Meat, Fish eggs.
1. Standard Requirements	5,754	1,233	4,110	822	1,233	822	4,110	1,644
2. Present Production	7,720	230	570	2	208	45	400	160
3. Present Consumption.	9,090	700	1,610	250	60	125	400	160
4. Surplus/deficit (+) (-)	1,370	-470	-1,040	-248	+148	-80	+0	+0
5. Planned Production	10,240	485	1,900	10	570	70	2,550	220
6. Expected consumption	7,270	1,360	1,700	300	500	200	2,000	320
Surplus/Deficit (+) (-)	+2,970	-875	+200	-290	+ 70	-130	+550	-100

Food Production & Consumption



MODEL CENTRE FOR VILLAGE INDUSTRIES, T. KALLUPATTI, MADURAI DT.

The present consumption as indicated in the Table is higher than the production in all items of food except milk. The villagers being used to an ill-balanced diet with a large proportion of cereals, consume more cereals than are either required in a well-balanced diet or are produced in the village. In respect of fruit, the consumption is far less than the production which itself is far below the standard requirement. Obviously, therefore, the village is importing pulses, vegetables, gur and sugar, oils and meat in considerable quantities while it exports fruit only. To provide a balanced diet for the villagers, it is imperative that the village should increase production of foodstuffs that are at present imported and stop export of materials like fruit so that a balance in the dietary of the villagers may be reached by a readjustment of the various components of the villagers' diet. The Gram Vikas Mandal, Deora Village has formulated a programme of development of agriculture and animal husbandry for 1958-59 (July to June) with this two fold objective in view.

(A) AGRICULTURE

The salient features of the agricultural programme are reclamation of cultivable waste; expansion of irrigation facilities through improvement of tanks as well as sinking of more wells; introduction of better seeds and better methods of cultivation; preparation and utilisation of more compost and green manure; adoption of a diversified crop pattern; planting of fruit trees; and crop protection against wild animals. As it is not possible to effect a high degree of development during a brief span of one year due to various internal and external limiting factors in farming, it is proposed to peg the programme to the availability of local resources and to set targets of production commensurate with the resources available.

(i) RECLAMATION OF LAND

The entire cultivable waste of 127.02 acres is Bhoodan land and hence will be distributed among the landless and

small landholder families. A part of this land extending over about 17.02 acres is, however, proposed to be utilised by these recipients of land for constructing their houses as a measure to relieve the congestion in the village site. To reclaim the remaining 110 acres, these families propose to form a joint farming society and carry on the reclamation work which includes bunding, digging, levelling, etc. It is expected that the entire reclamation work will have to be spread over three years. Funds for reclamation at Rs. 100 per acre will be provided to the families by the State Bhoodan Committee, while another Rs. 100 per acre will be contributed by the families. During the year it is expected that about 30 acres of land will yield some coarse pulses, like *Kurti* and that year after year while new acreage is reclaimed, the old reclaimed areas will yield more and better foodgrains.

(ii) EXTENSION OF IRRIGATION

(a) Ahars – Of the 5 ahars, the 2 bigger ones recently bunded are expected to give fairly adequate supply of water to the surrounding lands but these tanks also need pucca outlets. It is proposed running to construct them at a cost of Rs. 500. The minor repairs to the other three ahars are also proposed to be effected by means of shramdan running to 800 – 1,000 mandays. In all, the five ahars, after repairs, are estimated to provide regular supply of water to about 560 acres of land planned under Kharif.

(b) Wells–There are five *pucca* wells and some *kachcha* wells meeting in part the water required for irrigation. To ensure perennial irrigation of the cultivable area in addition to the five *ahars* the village requires about 45 *pucca* wells. Under the programme for the year it is proposed to sink 20 wells at a total cost of Rs. 18,000, fifty per cent of the cost being obtained from the Community Project Authorities and the balance from local contributions for the purpose. Five of the wells will be fitted with Persian wheels at a total cost of Rs. 2,500, half the cost being State Governments contri–

bution and the balance local contribution. Some 181 acres having been planned to be brought under rabi. It is expected that these wells will provide necessary water to the crop so that the area may find a good crop mainly due to water supply. Of the total cropped area of 616 acres under the programme 475 acres are expected to be irrigated by ahars and 80 acres by wells, having about 61 acres unirrigated.

(iii) BETTER SEED

Due to crop failure for two years the grain stocks with the people ran short and consequently a need arose not merely for better seed but for even ordinary seed. As an occasion has arisen to procure enough seed for sowing, the villagers have planned to procure improved strains as far as possible and supplement the seed requirements with ordinary varieties locally available.

it is estimated that for the various crops about 560 maunds of seed consisting of paddy, millets, potatoes etc., valued at about Rs. 6,800 will be rquired for village as detailed in Table 13. Besides, seeds worth about Rs. 1,000 will be required for other crops

S. No.	Crop	Seed rate per acre	Total of seed required	Total cost in Rs.
1.	Paddy (ordinary method) (Japanese method)	35 Seers 7 Seers	350 mds.	3,500
2.	Maize	6 Seers	10 ,,	100
3.	Sannai for Dhancha	28 ,,	60 ,,	960
4.	Wheat	45 ,,	70 ,,	1,120
5.	Barley	35 ,,	30 ,,	300
6.	Potatoes	$5\frac{1}{2}$,,	20 ,,	600
7.	Barseen (Green fodder)	–	20 ,,	260
			560 ,,	6,840

making the total seed requirement of about Rs. 8,000. Of this, seeds for other crops costing Rs. 1,200 are expected to be locally available while the Community Project authorities will supply on sawai basis seeds costing about Rs. 5,000. The balance of the seed requirements will be met by the villagers on their own account from various sources.

In selecting strains of paddy, etc. due consideration will be given to the results of the experiments conducted in the field by the Sarvodaya Ashram. The Ashram has demonstrated in respect of paddy that while BK 36 is very good both in yield and quality under ahar irrigation, China No. 10 which is an early yielder suited to plains (low - lands) requires little irrigation. This variety is good for rabi crop. It is, therefore, proposed to try these two varieties in low lands along with paddy No. 258-2A and on shallow lands BK 34 and BK 115 which have found considerable favour with the farmers. In wheat, rust-resisting varieties will be tried if it rains late in November.

(iv) MANURES AND FERTILISERS

(a) Compost - Against the 2,000 maunds of compost at present produced in the village it is proposed to produce about 8,760 maunds under the programme by preparing about 500 new compost pits. The leaves that drift from the forest and other floating vegetable matter will be made use of in composting.

(b) Green manure : As composting takes time and as in consequence compost may not be availabe for kharif crops during the plan year, it is poposed to resort to green manuring during kharif season to supplement the available stocks of compost in the village. Sannai and Dhancha will be sown in about 90 acres of land, that is, a fifth of the paddy area so that the crop may have good start.

(c) Fertilisers-While the villagers generally favour soil enriching through compost and green manuring they do not propose to do away

with fertilisers as they found them useful for stray expenditures on certain patches of land on the effects of urea, Ammonium Sulphate and Super Phosphate. About 26 maunds of fertilisers are, therefore, proposed to be used under the programme particulary on paddy fields where Japanese method will be employed.

METHODS OF CULTIVATION

In pursuance of the good results of experiments in Japanese method of paddy cultivation in the locality the farmers propose to employ this method on about 106 acres of land, roughly a fourth of the paddy area. In view of the lack of acquaintance with a dibbling method in wheat, it is proposed to employ the method on one acre of land under the programme.

TREE PLANTATION

The programme for tree planting will consist of the planting of fruit trees as well as others. During the year, 150 mango, 40 mahuwa, 700 papita and 180 others like jack and citrus costing in all about Rs. 200 will be planted by several families in back yards of houses, tanks and field bunds and on road side. The Community Project Authorities will subsidise the cost. The fruit tree planting programme will be so phased that it will be possible for the village to obtain fruit like papita even during the first year and fruit from other trees during the subsequent years. it is expected that the village will find an additional production of about 370 maunds of fruit during the year. One important feature of the programme will be the celebration of Vanmahotsav Week during which the Gram Vikas Mandal will plant about one thousand saplings bearing non-edible seeds and other trees by road sides, tank bunds, public places, etc.

CROP PROTECTION

To protect the crops against wild animals it is proposed to institute a regular vigil in the village and on the field by

organising a voluntary corps in the village. This activity is expected to go a long way towards enhancing the needed supply of food materials to the village.

CROP PATTERN

The provision of facilities such as increased and regular water supply and improvements in agricultural techniques as well as arrangement for crop protection are expected to help increase the productivity of land appreciably during the years. Table 14 shows the expected improvements in various

TABLE 14

Productivity Of Land Under The Programme

(Per Acre and In Maunds)

Crop	Present Produc-tion(Md.)	Planned Produc-tion(Mds.)	Rate per Maund (Rs.)	Value of Present Produc-tion (Rs.)	Value of Planned Produc-tion (Rs.)
A. **Cereals**					
1. Paddy (Japanese)	9.5	20	10	95	200
(ordinary)		12			120
2. Maize	6.75	8	10	67	80
3. Madawa or Makra	6.75	11	6	40	66
4. Wheat	6.75	11	16	108	176
5. Barley	8.00	8	10	80	80
B. **Pulses**					
1. Grams	5.5	7	12	66	84
2. Arhar	4.0	5	14	56	70
3. Others (Mixed)	3.0	3	12	36	36
C. **Vegetables**					
1. Potatoes	80	100	5	400	500
2. Others	60	80	5	300	400
D. **Oil Seeds**					
1. Mustard (along)	7	7	24	168	168
2. N. Edible(Mahuwa per tree)	1	1	12	12	12
E. 1. **Gur**	40	54	10	400	540

TABLE 14

(Contd)

Crop	Present Production (Mds.)	Planned Production (Md.)	Rate per Maund. (Rs.)	Value of present Prodn. (Rs.)	Value of Planned Prodn. (Rs.)
F. **Fruit (per tree)**					
1. Mango	6	6	4	24	24
2. Mahuwa	1	1	4	4	4
3. Papitas	.5	.5	10	5	5

crop yields under the programme due to better seed and other facilities.

The crop pattern under the programme does not, however, change the varieties of crop raised but modifies the acreage covered by the varieties. There will be considerable decrease in the acreage under cereals from about 771 acres to 710 acres; the balance of the acreage under crops being distributed among other crops such–wise that there is a considerable increase in the acreage of pulses, vegetable, fruit and green fodder. During the plan year, about 89 per cent of the acreage will be under cereals the balance being distributed among the various other crops.

It has been estimated from the survey conducted that the agricultural production during the survey year, 1957–58, amounted to a gross value of Rs. 89,978 of which the costs of cultivation consisting of manures, seeds, labour, land revenue etc. amounted to Rs. 22,825 leaving a net value of the produce estimated at about Rs.67,153. Under the programme an appreciable increase is expected in the gross value of production, the estimate being about Rs. 12,793; deducting about Rs. 25,458 towards the cost of cultivation the net value of the produce may be about Rs. 1,02,135 which means an increase of 50 per cent over that of the base year. The details of the crop pattern are contained in Table 15.

TABLE 15

Crop Pattern Under The Programme

Crop	Acreage		Production (Mds.)		Estimated Gross Value	
	Present	Plan	Present	Plan	Present	Plan
1. **Cereals**		(88.8%)				
a) Kharif		596.0				
b) Rabi		113.0				
c) Summer		0.75				
Total	771	709.75	7,717	10,237	77,170	1,02,370
2. **Pulses**		(6%)				
a) Mixed						
b) Kharif		(16.0)				
c) Rabi		47.0				
Total	(20) 30	(16.0) 47.0	231	485	3,234	6,790
3. **Vegetables**		(2.2%)				
a) Rabi		6.5				
b) Summer		11.5				
c) Kitchen gardens		(3.75)				
Total	(1.5) 7	(3.75) 18.0	570	1,891	2,850	9,455
4. Gur	0.5	(0.1%) 0.75	2	13	20	130
5. Fruit			208	368	1,040	1,840
6. **Oilseeds**		(0.9%)				
a) Edible		(3.5)	136	192	3,264	4,608
b) Non-edible			200	200	2,400	2,400
Total	(3.5) 5	(3.5) 7.00				
7. **Greenfodder**		(2.0%)				
a) Kharif		8.0				
b) Rabi		6.0				
c) Summer		2.0				
Total	8	16.0				
Grand Total	821.5	(100%) 798.5			89,978	1,27,593

N. B. Figures in brackets are the mixed crops.

Various factors are expected to contribute to this overall increase in production, the primary ones being better and regular water supply and the employment of better technique. As already mentioned, tanks will be repaired and new wells will be sunk. While an appreciable acreage will be covered by improved methods of paddy cultivation, equally significant will be the contribution of the improved strains that will of necessity be used on account of the short-supply of the usual seeds stock in the village due to successive crop failure for two years. Increased supply of manures also play an important part in this effort to raise the productivity of soil. The overall effect of all these factors will be noticeable in the acreage yields of crops like cereals, pulses and vegetables. It is expected that under the programme the productivity will increase from 10 maunds to 14.4 maunds per acre in cereals, 8 to 9 maunds in pulses and 30 to 94 maunds in vegetables during the year.

ii) ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

Village Deora has a fairly large population of over 1,700 of which about a sixth (289) are children below 5 and another sixth (281) children between 6 and 10 years. The value of milk as a protective food and body-builder, particularly to children. apart from its value to adults needs no emphasis. According to nutritional standards the village requires about 4,110 mds. of milk per year. The actual production, however, during 1957-58 was about 400 mds. The village did not import milk to meet its large requirements but consumed only what was produced. This partly accounts for the ill - health of infants and children in the village. The animal husbandry programme of the village, therefore, has to be elaborate. Accordingly, the Gram Vikas Mandal has formulated a programme for a rapid increase in supply of milk and other animal husbandry products. Table 8 in Chapter I shows that there are at present 554 heads of cattle of which 105 are cows, 21 buffaloes, 301 bullocks, 129 young stock and others. The milch

animals are of very poor breed, the average milk yield being about 3.1 mds. per animal over a 6 month period of lactation.

RATIONAL USE OF ANIMAL WEALTH

It is necessary that animal wealth should be used rationally in a sound programme of animal husbandry so that the milch animals, draught animals and other livestock may be in keeping with the normal requirements of the community. The Gram Vikas Mandal of Deora has formulated for the plan year a multi-sided programme consisting of (1) increase in milk production; (2) improvement in animal power; (3) increase in fodder supply; and (4) improvement of minor livestock.

(1) Increase In Milk Production

To improve the quality of cattle in gneral it is proposed to sell away 39 cows out of the present 105 and one of the buffaloes and buy 98 cows of good breed. The villagers have a general preference for cows partly due to the need to feed children on cow's milk and partly due to the prospect of obtaining better breed bullocks for agricultural and other draught purposes. It is expected that the addition of improved milch cattle will help increase milk supply from 394 mds. valued at Rs. 5,910 to about 2,251 mds. valued at Rs. 33,765 the average yield per animal being about 12 mds. valued at Rs. 180.

(2) Improvement Of Animal Power

At present, the village has some 150 pairs of bullocks to cultivate over 600 acres of land at about 4 acres per yoke of bullocks. For some non-agricultural draught purposes such as transport and oil

ghani, a few more bullocks are considered necessary. Some 29 bullocks are proposed to be bought during the year. About 66 calves are expected to be obtained along with purchased cows so that in due course the young stock will add to the cattle wealth of the village.

(3) Increase In Fodder Supply

Mention has been made in chapter I of inadequate fodder supply to the cattle of the village. In order to ensure better cattle care and feeding, it is proposed to grow green fodder on about 16 acres of land during Kharif, Rabi and Summer. This fodder in addition to the straw and stalks available from cereal and millet crops and the oil cake, incidental to the local ghani oil industry, is expected to raise the nutrition of the animals throughout the year. Arrangements will also be made for collective grazing of cattle in the neighbouring forest and hill sides and for the supply of water from wells and tanks of the village and its environs, particularly during the hot season.

(4) Improvement Of Minor Livestock

It has been mentioned in chapter I that Deora village is largely non-vegetarian and that under present conditions it is necessary for the village to have an increase of minor livestock also so as to meet a considerable part of the food requirements of the people.

Of the minor live stock the two main groups are goats of which there are 107 and pigs of which there are 28. The goats are generally not milked but are meant for the knife like the pigs. The villagers

have slowly begun to realise the usefulness of goats as a source of milk and mutton. As local breed of goats and pigs is poor. it is proposed to buy 94 goats of better breed and obtain 14 pigs of improved breed in exchange for the 14 of local breed and sell away the remaining 14 pigs. The goats–the poor man's cows–will yield about 300 mds. of milk valued at Rs. 4,500 to feed the infants of some sections of the village. Of the 72 poultry birds about 60 will be sold and 86 good birds will be obtained in exchange, making the total poultry 98. Assistance to obtain these birds and to start a poultry farm will be obtained from the State Government. It is expected that apart from the milk of the goats, the other livestock sources will yield an income of Rs. 4,192 as against Rs. 2,384 in 1957–58.

INCOME FROM ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

Table 16 shows the livestock position and income from animal husbandry under the programme. As against Rs. 8,294, in the base year, there will be a rise upto about Rs. 42,457 (about five fold) during the year. This increase in production of milk and other sources of income is expected to be the outcome of 3 factors – first the elimination of 39 uneconomic cattle and an addition of a large number of cows (98), bullocks (29) and young stock (66), besides 94 goats and 14 pigs of good breed, and secondly, the improvement in fodder and water supply and cattle grazing arrangements.

TABLE

Animal Husbandry

Animal	Present No.	1958–59 (Plan) Sold	Bought	Net No.	Milk Present Qty. Mds.	Value Rs.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Cows	105	39	98	164	394	5,910
2. Buffaloes	21	1	–	21		
Total Milk Cattle	126	40	98	185		
3. Bullocks	301	–	29	330	–	–
4. Others	6	3	–	3	–	–
5. Young stock	121	–	66*	167	–	–
6. Goats	107	–	94	94	–	–
7. Pigs	28	14	14§	14		–
8. Poultry Birds	72	60	86§	98		
Total					394	5,910

* These are expected to be purchased with the new cows.

§ The pigs and the poultry birds are expected to be exchanged; animal for

NO. 16

Under The Plan

Yield		Other Live Stock Sources		Total Income	
Plan		Present	Plan	Present	Plan
Qty. Mds.	Value Rs.	Value Rs.	Value Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
8	9	10	11	12	13
2,251	33,765	–	–	5,910	33,765
–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–
–	–	–	–	–	–
300	4,500	–	–	300	4,500
–	– }	2,384	4,192	2,384	4,192
2,551	38,265	2,384	4,192	8,294	42,457

improved breed animal and bird for improved breed bird.

CHAPTER III

VILLAGE INDUSTRIES AND SERVICES

Deora village has for generations been predominantly agricultural, producing primary produce mainly to meet the food requirements of the village and only in part to provide industrial raw materials for local industries. Consequently, the village has established industrial traditions though it has a few industries of common importance. As mentioned in Chapter I there are about 105 families engaged in some industries and village services. These industries and services provide mostly part time employment, in consequence of which the number of adult males of labour classes are obliged to migrate to coal mining areas and earn their livelihood as miners and other manual labourers. The few village industries in existence are carpentry and smithy employing 10 families, shoe making engaging 18 families, pottery providing work for 17 families and oil pressing where 6 families are employed. The artisans in Deora found employment off and on and earned during 1957–58 about Rs. 16,000 (details set out in Table 18). During 1957–58 a beginning was made in the creation of spinning tradition by the introduction of 13 Kisan charkhas and 17 Ambar charkhas and by

training the Ambar spinners in their work. Due to the absence of spinning, there has been no brisk weaving industry in the village. During the survey year, however, one of the Harijan families underwent training in weaving while 5 other weaver families also plied their looms. The problem of Deora, therefore, is one of starting and establishing industrial traditions so as to balance the economy of the village. Hence the need for a programme to develop some village industries particularly those that can make use of local raw-materials like timber, etc. This development will be in three directions : (a) Expansion of existing industries by bringing more artisans into their fold and the introduction of a few new industries ; (b) utilisation of local raw materials such as timber, clay, oilseeds etc., and c) the adoption of phased technological improvement.

The following lines of devlopment are envisaged under the programme.

(I) **Khadi**-Besides the 13 Kisan Charkhas plying in the village since 1956-57 some 66 more charkhas will be introduced so that the families, most of which do not have any subsidiary occupation will be able to find employment. In respect of Ambar spinning some 130 Ambar sets will be introduced making the total number of working sets in the village 147. Necessary training will be imparted to about, 130 persons in Ambar spinning by paying stipend and tuition fees. It is expected that the Khadi programme will give employment in all to about 79 traditional

spinners for about 10,000 mandays and 147 Ambar spinners for about 28,000 mandays and result in the production of about 19,000 hanks of Kisan yarn and about 108,000 hanks of Ambar yarn equivalent in all to about 29,000 square yards of cloth. The total earnings of all the spinners are expected to be about Rs. 12,500 during the year.

In view of the need to convert the bulk of the yarn produced, into cloth to meet the self-sufficiency requirements of the village it is proposed to develop handloom industry in the village itself. About 25 families are considered necessary to weave 29,000 sq. yards of cloth from out of the yarn production of the village. In view of the unwillingness of people to learn handloom weaving it is considered that a beginning will be made during the year with 9 persons from the labour class. As and when persons are available from the other classes to learn weaving they will be trained during succeeding years. The trainees will be trained for about six months on a monthly stipend of Rs. 25 besides titution fees at Rs. 15 per month. The necessary equipment for weaving will be obtained with the aid of a subsidy from the Khadi and Village Industries Commission and the trainees will be established in the new industry. Under the programme it is expected that about 11,500 sq. yards of cloth will be produced by the weavers and about Rs. 4,600 will be distributed as wages. Considering that the village requires about 34, 840 sq. yards of khadi for its people at 20 sq. yards per head, this programme resulting in the production of about 29,000 sq. yds. would give about 73 percent self-sufficiency in cloth in the first year of the plan. Details of Khadi Industry under the programme are given in table 17.

TABLE 17

Khadi Work Under The Programme 1958–59

Process	Equipment No.	Families engaged.	Men-days Required including training period.	Production Quantity	Cloth Equivalent Area sq.yds.	Cloth Equivalent Value	Wages earned Rs.	Total Income (with stipend) if any Rs.
A. Spinning								
a) Traditional								
i) Existing	13	13	180	372 Hanks	92	138	47	47
ii) Plan	*66	66	9,231	18,890 ,,	4,720	7,080	2,359	2,359
Total	79	79	9,411	19,262 ,,	4,812	7,218	2,406	2,406
b) Ambar								
i) Existing	17	17	2,400	7,244 ,,	1,610	2,415	613	613
ii) Plan	130	130	25,718	1,00,775 ,,	22,400	33,600	9,440	12,040
Total	147	147	28,118	1,08,019 ,,	24,010	36,015	10,053	12,653

B. **Weaving**	1	1						
i) Existing	3	13§	1,200	2,000 sq. yds.	–	–	900	900
ii) Plan	9	9*	5,405	9,500 ,,	–	–	3,721	5,341
Total	12	23	6,605	11,500 ,,	–	–	4,621	6,241
Existing	–	44	3,780	–	1,702	2,553	1,560	1,560
Plan	–	205	40,354	–	27,120	40,680	15,520	19,740
Grand Total	–	249	44,134	–	28,822	43,233	17,080	21,300

* One person is going for training in weaving from out of the existing 14 families.

§ Only three families of the 14 weavers families are engaged in weaving at present.

(2) OTHER VILLAGE INDUSTRIES

Of the few village industries of Deora village which provided an income of about Rs. 16,000 during the survey year the bulk of the income came from pottery (about Rs. 8,500) and a sizable portion from carpentry and smithy (Rs. 5,630). The other industries namely shoe-making and oil pressing did not add to the income significantly. All the artisans processed only a small portion of local raw materials and cater to the requirements of their own families and of the locality. There was little export of goods produced in the village.

It is envisaged under the programme to expand the existing industries and add new ones.

(a) **Carpentry and smithy** – Besides the 10 families already working 3 more families will be induced to take to the industry so that the raw material available in the neighbourhood of the village can be properly utilised to meet the possible increase in demand for wood and iron goods required for house building, agricultural work, etc.

(b) **Leather Goods** (Shoe-making) – The 18 shoe-makers at present working in the village manufacture about 1,080 pairs of shoes valued at Rs. 3,780. In view of the need for an increased supply of footwear in the locality and neighbourhood it is proposed to provide employment facilities in shoe-making to 8 more families. These 8 families will be provided necessary training in shoe-making locally. It is expected that about 5,000 pairs of shoes valued at over Rs. 17,500 will be produced by them during the year.

(e) **Pottery**–There are already 16 potters in the village whose annual earnings were Rs. 8,000 in 1957–58. In view of an increase in the demand for earthen ware for household use as well as for bricks for the house building programme, it is estimated that during the year they will be able to earn Rs. 15,000

from the industry by working for about 10,000 mandays. As one more family is interested in taking to pottery, facilities will be given for training the person for 6 months on monthly stipend in pottery industry.

(d) **Oil Pressing**–Some six families are plying six traditional ghanis in the village, their production during 1957–58 being 36 maunds of non-edible oil. There is practically little production of edible oil in the village. The villager now being eager to produce edible vegetable oils to meet at least in part their requirements, it is proposed to switch over these ghanis for the most part of the year to edible oil production. As three teli families desire to have improved ghanis it is proposed to replace their old ghanis with improved ones and train the three families in the use of the improved equipment. It is estimated that the total production of oil by all these families under the programme which provides employment for about 917 mandays will be 300 mds. of edible oil besides

TABLE

Village Industries Under

Industry	Equipment	Families engaged	Mandays (Plan)	Production Present	Production Plan
1. Smithy & carpentry	–	10+3	4,320	–	–
2. Leather (shoe–making)	–	18+8	4,800	1,080 pairs	5,500 pairs
3. Pottery	–	16+1	9,855	Rs. 10,500	Rs. 19,000
4. Oil Pressing	3 old press + 6 New ghanis	6+(3)§	970	36 mds. N. E. Oil	(300 mds.) (Edible Oil) (50md.N.E.Oil)
5. Fibre	–	0+7	1,485	–	76 mds.
6. Palm Gur	–	0+2	500	–	50
		50+24	21,930	–	–

§ Out of the present six families three will receive training on new oil ghanis.

some 50 mds. of non-edible oil which would give a wage of about Rs. 1,900.

(e) **Fibre :-** Though there is no tradition of fibre industry in the village it is proposed to induce 7 families to take to this industry and process locally available fibre resources and produce utility goods like twine, water-lifting ropes, cattle ropes, grain bag etc. Necessary training will be provided to these 7 families for one month in fibre work. It is expected that during the year about 76 maunds of fibre goods will be produced in about 1,500 mandays by these families.

In all there will be 74 families engaged in these other village industries of which 24 will be new entrants and about Rs. 66,000 worth of goods will be produced during the year and over Rs. 35,000 will be earned as income of which about 32,800 will be wages earned and the balance stipend received during training apart from tuition fees.

18

The Programme (1958-59)

Value Rs.		Wages (Rs.)		Income		Total
Present	Plan	Present	Plan	Present	Stipend	Income (Plan)
-*	-*	5,630	7,900	5,630	540	8,440
3,780	17,500	1,440	6,550	1,440	1,440	7,990
Rs.10,500	Rs.19,000	8,000	15,000	8,000	150	15,150
1,360	24,000	370	1,930	370	150	2,030
	1,750					
-	2,280	-	690	-	280	970
-	1,000	-	700	-	-	700
15,640	65,530	15,440	32,770	15,440	2,560	35,330

* Value of production not known.

(3) VILLAGE SERVICES

Only 19 families are at present engaged in some village services like hair dressing (9 families), washing (4 families), transport (4 families), and stone work (2 families). Of their total of about 6,800, 9 hair dressers account for about Rs. 3,800 while the dhobis earn about Rs. 2,000, the balance going to the transport and stone workers. The earnings of the stone workers are lowest being only Rs. 75. In veiw of the development of various industries envisaged under the programme it is expected that these services will have fuller employment than at present. For instance the dhobis may find work in washing and bleaching khadi cloth produced locally, while transport and stone workers may be more busy due to increased building activities. As more cloth will be available locally for the people there may be a demand for local tailoring. It is therefore proposed to train 3 persons in tailoring and establish them in their work during the year. These tailors will receive some normal wages from the master tailors under whom they may work and earn in all about Rs. 1,200 during the year from their trade as set out in Table. 19. It is expected that about 26 families including an additional 4 families in washing will be engaged for about 8,600 mandys and earn under the programme over Rs.9,000 as against their present earnings of about Rs.6,800.

TABLE 19

Village Services Under The Programme (1958-59)

Item	No. of Families.	Mandays	Present Income Rs.	Plan of Income Rs.
1. Washing	4+4	2,580	1,990	2,580 120 *
2. Hair Dressing	9+0	4,090	3,830	4,170
3. Transport	4+0	400	900	800
4. Stone Chakki repair	2+0	300	75	300
5. Tailoring	0+3	1,200	—	1,200
Total	19+7	8,570	6,795	9,170

* Rs. 120 is stipend received during training.

(4) TRAINING PROGRAMME

Mention has been made that facilities for training will be provided to new entrants in the field of spinning, weaving, oil pressing, carpentry and smithy, leather goods, pottery and fibre work. As it is proposed to use to a large extent improved equipment, training becomes indispensable. In view of the difficulty in replacing the existing equipment, entirely with improved equipment, a policy of phased technological improvement will be adopted whereby there will be traditional implements working alongside of improved ones. The objective, however, is to bring in improved equipment over a period of a couple of years. Table 20 shows the details of training programme given in the year under which about 168 persons will be trained for varying periods ranging from one to six months on monthly stipend, some tuition fees in some courses at a total cost of about Rs. 9,700:

TABLE 20

Training Programme (1958-59)

Industry	No. of persons to be trained	Duration of course (months)	Rate of stipend per month (Rs.)	Total stipend Rs.
1. Ambar Spinning	130	3	20§	2,600+1950†
2. Khadi weaving	9	6	30	1,620+ 810†
3. Oil pressing	3	2	25	150
4. Shoe-making	8	6	30	1,440
5. Pottery	1	6	25	150
6. Fibre work	7	1	40	280
7. Tailoring*	3	6	—	—
8. Carpentry	3	6	30	540
9. Washing	4	1	30	120
Total	168	–	–	6,900+2,760†

§ For the entire course of 3 months.

* The trainees in Tailoring will receive nominal wages from the master tailor with whom they are to work for the period.

† Tuition fees at Rs. 15 per course in Ambar spinning and Rs. 15 per month in weaving.

CHAPTER IV

SOCIAL SECURITY PROGRAMME AND SHRAMDAN

Deora village has suffered severe disabilities, usual to Zamindari villages. Emancipation has stimulated people's energies in the direction of self–development, ennobled by a sense of social security. The Deora people have, therefore, framed a programme of Social Security consisting of promotion of health, guarantee of employment and planned construction of Harijan Colony etc. Apart from other things Shramdan work will form a vital part of the programme.

SOCIAL SECURITY PROGRAMME

So far the village has been totally dependent for its welfare in connection with their health, hygiene and eduction on agencies other than those supported or sponsored by villages. The villagers have, therefore, decided to initiate a health programme so that all families may benefit appreciably.

HEALTH

The health programme comprises (a) Provision of better medical aid, (b) Provision of milk, (c) Better living conditions and (d) Prohibition.

(a) Provision Of Better Medical Aid

In view of the vicinity to maternity centres and hospitals at Sarvodaya Ashram, Sokhodeora and Kaawakol, the villagers will be satisfied if one of the women of the village is trained as a midwife. Consequently, arrangement has been made for such training at Sarvodaya Ashram Maternity Centre. The Gram Vikas Mandal will bear the

cost of equipment of the Centre. The Mandal will also pay a sum of Rs. 500 as its share of the cost of medicines to the Gram Nirman Mandal which is running the hospital at Sokhodeora.

(b) **Provision Of Milk** :

While every family with means will try to purchase on cash basis one cow each i.e. about 68 cows, some others will go in for good breed goats so that they may be able to give milk at least to their infants.

However since the purchase of cows may not be possible before the commencement of the winter, powdered milk obtained from the Chief of CARE will be distributed to the needy children and expectant mothers. It is expected that during the year about 1,600 lbs. of milk powder valued Rs. 1,600 will be required for the purpose. The school will undertake the distribution of the powder to its pupils, and the Gram Vikas Mandal will distribute it to others – the infants and the mothers in the village.

(c) **Better Living Conditions :**

As stated earlier (chapter I) the village is too crowded and hence quite insanitary as well as unhealthy. The Gram Vikas Mandal, in consultation with about 20 local Harijan families, has decided to remove the congestion to some extent by rehabilitating these families in a new colony to be constructed with the aid of State Harijan Welfare Commissioner and Shramdan of the villagers.

The project will involve an expenditure of Rs. 30,000 of which the Harijan Welfare Commissioner is expected to contribute about Rs. 18,000 while the balance will be found from local resources including about Rs. 6,000 in the form of Shramdan. The new houses will have kitchen gardens capable of meeting the vegetable and fruit requirements of the families.

About 10 of the old houses will be repaired at a cost of about Rs. 5,000 including about Rs. 2,000 worth of manual labour of which Rs. 1,000 will be paid labour and the balance Shramdan.

(d) **Prohibition**

On the eve of his departure from Sokhodeora on his Continental tour, Shri Jaiprakash Narain made an appeal to the villagers of Deora and especially to the Harijans to refrain from drink which is the mother of many social evils in the village. The villagers are responding favourably to his call.

The Neera which is now converted into toddy will be sent for sale at Kaawakol as fresh Neera; or will be used for palm gur making. Two families of Sokhodeora will engage themselves in gur making. It is hoped that this provision of medical aid, supply of milk powder and replacement of toddy with neera and palm gur will improve the standard of living and health of the people and make them fit for more work.

EDUCATION

The Gram Vikas Mandal in an effort to raise the present percentage of literacy, which is 14.12 among males and about 1.43 among females, to an appreciable degree has decided to (a) start education at an early stage in the campus of one Balwadi, (b) send a large number of children of school-going age to school, and (c) pay more attention to the education of the adults.

BALWADI

The Balwadi now financed entirely (Rs. 800) by the Gram Nirman Mandal will be aided to the extent of Rs. 400 i. e. about 50 per cent of the total expected cost from local contributions. The number of children attending it will be increased to 60. The boys and

girls will receive equal attention, so that the education of the society may no longer remain lop-sided.

EDUCATION OF SCHOOL AGE CHILDREN

In order to facilitate the education of this group, the Gram Vikas Mandal has unanimously decided to bear the expenses of the tuition fee as well as those of the books and stationery upto the Basic standard. The total cost is expected to be about Rs. 600. The Vikas Mandal will press the parents and guardians of such children, so that they may allow their children to attend school regularly. It is expected that the number of these children attending the school will rise from 90 to about 140. More attention will, however, be paid to the education of girls.

ADULT OR SOCIAL EDUCATION

The education now imparted to the adults will be made more broad-based in the sense that the Gram Vikas Mandal has decided to purchase one community radio set with the necessary assistance from the community project, Kaawakol, and so the people will have the opportunity to listen to the programmes meant for their education. Moreover, people will have general meetings at least once a month and will discuss on things of interest to them.

The night classes of adults, now conducted at three places, will become more regular and are expected to attract greater numbers. It is hoped that about 60 adults will be made literate during the year. Assistance from the Harijan Welfare Officer and the Social Welfare Organiser, Kaawakol will be sought in this connection to provide books and stationery to the pupils and the salary to the teachers, which may amount to about Rs. 900.

THE LIBRARY

As in the past years, efforts will be made to increase the number of books, but more stress will be laid on the utilisation of the books

available in the library. The Gram Vikas Mandal will borrow books for the benefit of its members from the Ashram Library. Thus the field of study will be widened. A regular free reading room, with language newspapers and a couple of periodicals on rural themes, will also be opened during the year. The estimated expenditure on this account is Rs. 200 which will be formed from donors outside the village.

THE PARISHRAMALAYA

The village needs accommodation for (I) Night Schools, (ii) Library and Reading Room (iii) Community Centre for listening to the Radio programme (iv) Balwadi and (v) Training classes etc.

The villagers held deliberations on the matter and have decided to approach the Mahant of Mandra,–the Ex–Zamindar, to permit the use of his mansion in the village. The house which is large enough for all purposes lies vacant and is rather in need of repairs. This will involve a cost of Rs. 1,000 including Shramdan worth Rs. 500 which the village community is ready to offer.

GUARANTEE OF EMPLOYMENT

The village is often faced with the problem of unemployment among a section of its population particularly women. The plan proposes to solve this problem by providing employment to such persons under a scheme. The Gram Vikas Mandal will pay Re. 0.50 per day of eight hours work in the Parishramalaya to any able bodied persons of the village that asks for work. However, if the Gram Vikas Mandal is able to arrange for his employment outside in any work involving manual labour etc. he will receive the usual wages paid to others engaged in that work.

The Gram Vikas Mandal has, therefore, decided to make a provision of Rs. 200 to meet any losses that may be involved in the

implementation of the above scheme.

VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTION

To meet the cost of the Social Security Programme the villagers will contribute funds in three forms i.e. (a) cash (b) kind and (c) Shramdan, preference being given to the latter two.

SHRAMDAN

All the members of the Kshetra Samiti in the village are under obligation to contribute 12 days' labour per year. Thus the village will have at its disposal about (200 x 12) mandays. It is proposed to utilise this Shramdan. The villagers will be ready to contribute Shramdan if the activities taken up entail more expenditure and more labour. Contribution in kind :

Contribution in kind :

The Gram Vikas Mandal has given preference to contributions in the form of yarn from each family. It is expected that each spinner will be able to contribute 100 hanks of yarn to the community fund or about Rs. 10 each. At the end of the year it is expected that there will be about 150 spinners in the village from about 146 families and the Gram Vikas Mandal hopes to get about Rs. 1,450 from Ambar yarn contributions. Then about 15 kisan spinners are expected to contribute about Rs. 100 worth of their yarn (wages). About Rs. 200 in cash or grains, etc. will be raised. These contributions amouting to about Rs. 1,800 will go to meet the expenditure of the Social Security Programme.

One vital feature of the programme is that the raising of funds for the programme is closely related to industrial activity like spinning. This serves a double purpose. On the one hand it supports and facilitates a scheme of village welfare and on the other hand it help increase production of cloth which will essentially lead to village self-sufficiency in cloth. Table 21 shows details of the Shramdan under the plan.

TABLE 21

Shramdan Under The Programme

Item	Total Cost (Rs.)	Shramdan at Re. 1 per day Rs.	Local contribution in cash or kind Rs.	External Aid Rs.	Source of External Aid.
1. House Building	30,000	6,000	6,000	18,000	Commissioner for Scheduled castes.
2. House Repairs	5,000	1,000 1,000*	3,000	–	–
3. Distribution of Milk Powder	300	300	–	–	–
4. Parishramalaya (repairs to existing building)	1,000	500	500	–	–
5. Repairs to Ahars wells	1,200	1,200	–	–	–
Total	37,500	9,000 1,000*	9,500	18,000	–

* Paid labour.

CHAPTER V

IMPACT OF THE PROGRAMME

I. Production and Consumption

(a) **Production** : The survey of Deora has its own significance in providing education to its people. It virtually imparted to them a new knowledge of their resources, their present production and their requirements. The work of the Sarvodaya Ashram has already created a general awakening among the people. Through the process of preparing their own plan they have aquired a sense of "Activism" and a technique of self-development through self-effort and the utilisation of local resources.

The Plan has laid down physical targets for every family and indicated the means of achieving them. The progress and achievement of every family are to be periodically recorded either by the Gram Vikas Mandal or by the family itself, where possible. At the end of the year, the progress of the Plan for the village as a whole should be evaluated in the light of the achievements and against a background of factors responsible for the success or shortfall in particular items of the programme, so that the measure of achievement may form the basis for the development programme of the ensuing year. The targets fixed for the year are not too high, and hence the expectation that the implementation of the programme will yield commendable results.

Under the programme there is expected to be an appreciable increase in agricultural production. While there will be roughly a 30 per cent increase in cereals and about 200 per cent increase in pulses, the rise will be remarkable in vegetables (being over 330

per cent) and rather marked in fruit (about 80 per cent). In respect of gur and edible oil, there will be a nominal rise while in non-edible oil seeds the production will be maintained at its present level. Table 22 summarises the increase in production under the programme. The Table also indicates the overall effect of the increase in agricultural output in terms of acreage yields of crops like cereals, pulses and vegetables.

TABLE 22

Increase In Productivity (Deora)

Item	Total Production		% increase		Productivity	
	Present	Plan		Unit	Present	Plan
I. Agriculture						
1. Cereals Mds.	7,717	10,237	130	per Acre	10.0	14.4
2. Pulses Mds.	231	485	210	,,	8.0	9.0
3. Vegetables Mds.	570	1,891	332	,,	80	94
II. Animal Husbandry						
1. Milk Mds.	394	2,551	660	Per animal	3.1	12.1
III. Village Industries						
1. Khadi Cotton Hanks (a)	7,244	1,00,775	1,400	Per ambar set	434	690
	372	18,890	508	Per charkha	28	231
2. Leather (pair of shoes)	1,090	5,000	455	Per family	60	192

Under animal husbandry there will be a very sharp increase (over six fold) in milk production, the annual yield per animal rising from about 3.1 maunds to about 12.1 maunds per animal. Though village industries have not so far built up any firm tradition in the village, yet from the plan consciousness and 'Activism' stimulated in the minds of the people, it is expected that under the

programme the production of the village industries will be very significant. In respect of Khadi, against the present production of about 7,000 hanks, a production of over one lakh hanks is expected on ambar sets alone the productivity per set increasing from about 434 hanks to about 690 hanks during the year. In terms of cloth there will be a rise from about 2,000 yards to about 29,000 yards. Similar increase in productivity is envisaged in other village industries also, as, for instance, in leather where the production will increase from about 1,100 pairs of shoes to about, 5,000 pairs, the productivity per artisan rising from its present 60 pairs to 192 pairs. Emphasis will be laid on the utilisation of local raw materials like oilseeds, clay, carcasses in the village itself. It is very likely that the overall production of village industries will register an appreciable increase.

This productive activity is expected, on account of its multi-sided character, to have a significant effect on the economy of Deora village in the following activity :-

a) Establishment of firm industrial traditions;
b) Diversification lines of productive activity;
c) Utilisation of idle human and material resources resulting in a sharp increase in productivity per unit of manpower and unit of time;
d) Increase in the availability of food and consumer goods for local consumption ; and
e) Arresting the drain on local financial and human resources by reducing imports of food and other consumer goods and discouraging migration of able-bodied persons to urban areas of work.

(b) **Consumption** While Deora is not a large exporter of agricultural produce other than fruit, it is an importer of foodgrains and consumer goods like cloth. It is expected that the production programme in agriculture animal husbandry and village industries 1958-59 will enable the village to maintain a favourable balance of trade by reducing imports and by exporting surplus production. There will also

be a change for the better in the consumption pattern of the village in food as well as other consumer goods like cloth. While the consumption increases appreciably, it is not likely that even in items where the production exceeds the standard requirements, the consumption will rise up to the standards. It is not possible to estimate even approximately the pattern of consumption item-wise, but trends may, however be indicated. The consumption pattern will depend mostly on every individual family's considerations such as an immediate eagernees to raise the family's standard of living or its need to capitalise its produce for further investment. Whatever the variations in the consumption pattern of individul families, the production programme will raise appreciably the selfsufficiency of the village in various commodities as shown in Table 23. Efforts will be made in the coming years to close the gap between the production and the standard requirements where there is a shortfall and to raise consumption to the level of balanced diet.

TABLE 23

Production And Consumption Under The Plan

Item	Standard require-ments Mds.	Present product-ion(Mds).	Planned Produc-tion Mds.	Present degree of self-sufficien-cy %	Proposed degree of self-suffi-ciency
1. Cereals	5,754	7,717	10,237	134.1	178.8
2. Pulses	1,233	231	485	18.6	39.4
3. Vegetables	4,110	570	1,900	13.8	46.2
4. Oils & Fats	822	45	70	5.5	8.5
5. Gur & Sugar	822	2	10	–	1.2
6. Fruit & Nuts	1,233	208	570	16.8	47.7
7, Milk	4,110	394	2,251	9.6	62.0
8. Cloth(sq.yds)@ 20. Sq. yds per head	34,840	2,025	29,000	5.8	83.2

2. EMPLOYMENT

Village Deora is fairly large with manpower amounting to 2.29 lakh mandays. The actual utilisation in the village is about 1.79 lakh mandays, i. e, about 75 per cent of the available manpower. Due to single crop system and lack of many industries the people are subjected to enforced idleness for a considerable part of the year. Under the development programme for 1958-59 the Gram Vikas Mandal aspires to provide full employment to the entire manpower in the village by various means, the most significant of which is the Scheme for guarantee of employment which offers work even for a sitting wage. The utilisation of idle manpower of about 0.62 lakh mandays during the year together with other factors like more capital investment, better equipment and technique which help increase production and bring an additional income of about Rs. 1.25 lakhs to the village. Assuming that 0.62 lakh mandays normally involve a wage of about Rs. 62,000 at Re. 1 per day, this additional income of Rs. 1.25 lakhs may mean an income of Rs. 62,000 from man-power utilisation and of Rs. 63,000 due to the other factors cited. The impact of the programme on the employment position in the village will not, however, be uniform. Unskilled labour will remain dominant during the first year accounting for about 86,000 mandays or 36 per cent of planned employment, though changes in occupational pattern have drawn many labourers to skilled professions and occupations. Khadi and village industries rank second engaging about 29 per cent of plan manpower. Agriculture with its usual kharif and addition of some rabi crop occupies about 40,000 mandays (17 per cent) while animal husbandry takes over 22,000 mandays or about 9 per cent of the

manpower. Table 24 sets out details of the manpower utilisation of the village under the plan.

TABLE 24

Manpower Utilisation In Deora Village (Mandays)

	Total mandays available	Present utilised mandays	Idle man days	Planned Utilisation of Mandays: Agriculture	Animal Husbandry	Khadi V. I.	Service	Other occupation	Labour	Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Employment	2,38,800	1,76,900	61,900	40,000	22,400	70,800	11,700	8,300	85,600	2,38,800
Percentage of total manpower	100	74	26	17	9	29	5	4	36	100

3 INCOME

Data available from the survey of Deora, place the income of the village during 1957–58 at about Rs. 2.04 lakhs from various sources namely agriculture, animal husbandry, village industries, services and others including manual labour. Of them, the bulk of the income was from agriculture and labour (about 65 per cent in all) while the others accounted for the remaining one–third, animal husbandry bringing about 4 per cent of the total income. Against this, the development programme prepared for 1958–59 envisages an increase in income to about Rs. 3.30 lakhs which means an increase to about 161 per cent. In terms of per capita rise, there will be an increase from Rs. 117 in 1957-58 to about Rs. 189 in 1958-59 (Table 25)

TABLE 25

Occupation-wise Distribution Of Income (Rupees)

Occupational source	Present 57–58	Plan 58–59	(3)as% of(2)	(3)as% of total income	(2)as% total income	Per capita Present	Per capita Plan
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Agriculture	67,153	1,02,135	152.9	33	31	38.5	58.6
2. Animal Husbandry	8,294	42,457	511.9	4	13	4.8	24.4
3. Khadi & V. Ind. Village services	23,735	65,800	277.2	12	20	13.6	37.7
4. Service	20,280	19,540	96.3	10	6	11.6	11.2
5. Labour	65,175	82,451	126.5	32	25	37.4	47.3
6. Other occupation	12,140	17,885	93.4	9	5	11.0	10.2
Total Net income	2,03,777	3,30,268	161.2	100	100	116.9	189.4

The development programme formulated does not, however, seem to bring out a uniform increase in all the sectors of the village economy. The bulk of the increase will be accounted for by four vital sources, namely, agriculture, animal husbandry, labour, and village industries which together bring about Rs. 2.91 lakhs or 89 per cent of the aggregate income. Even among these sources while agriculture and labour help swell the volume of contribution, the spectacular addition will accrue from animal husbandry and village

industries where there will be more than a five-fold and a two fold rise respectively. Service will hold its own, while the income from other occupations tends to fall to some extent. But relative to the total income for the year these two sources of service and other occupations account for only 11 per cent of the total income in 1958-59 as against 19 per cent of 1957-58. This is suggestive of a growing bias for self-employment among the people due to the facilities available for self-development and self-reliance. A graphic picture of the striking change visualised by the plan is contained in the pie-diagram showing the break-up of the income of the village during the base year and the plan year (1958-59).

By far the most significant index of the prosperity envisaged under the plan consists in the upward movement of large number of families in the income scale. Table 26 purports to present the expected shifts in the income groups in terms of per capita income irrespective of the size of families.

TABLE 26

Per-Capita Income, Present and Planned (Source-wise) Deora

Per-Capita Annual Income (Rs.)	Source	Present (1957-58)	Planned (1958-59)
Above 300 1	1. Agriculture & Animal Husbandry	—	—
	2. Village Industries.	—	—
	3. Agri. Animal Husbandry & V. I.	—	9
	4. All sources.	7	21
Total		7	30

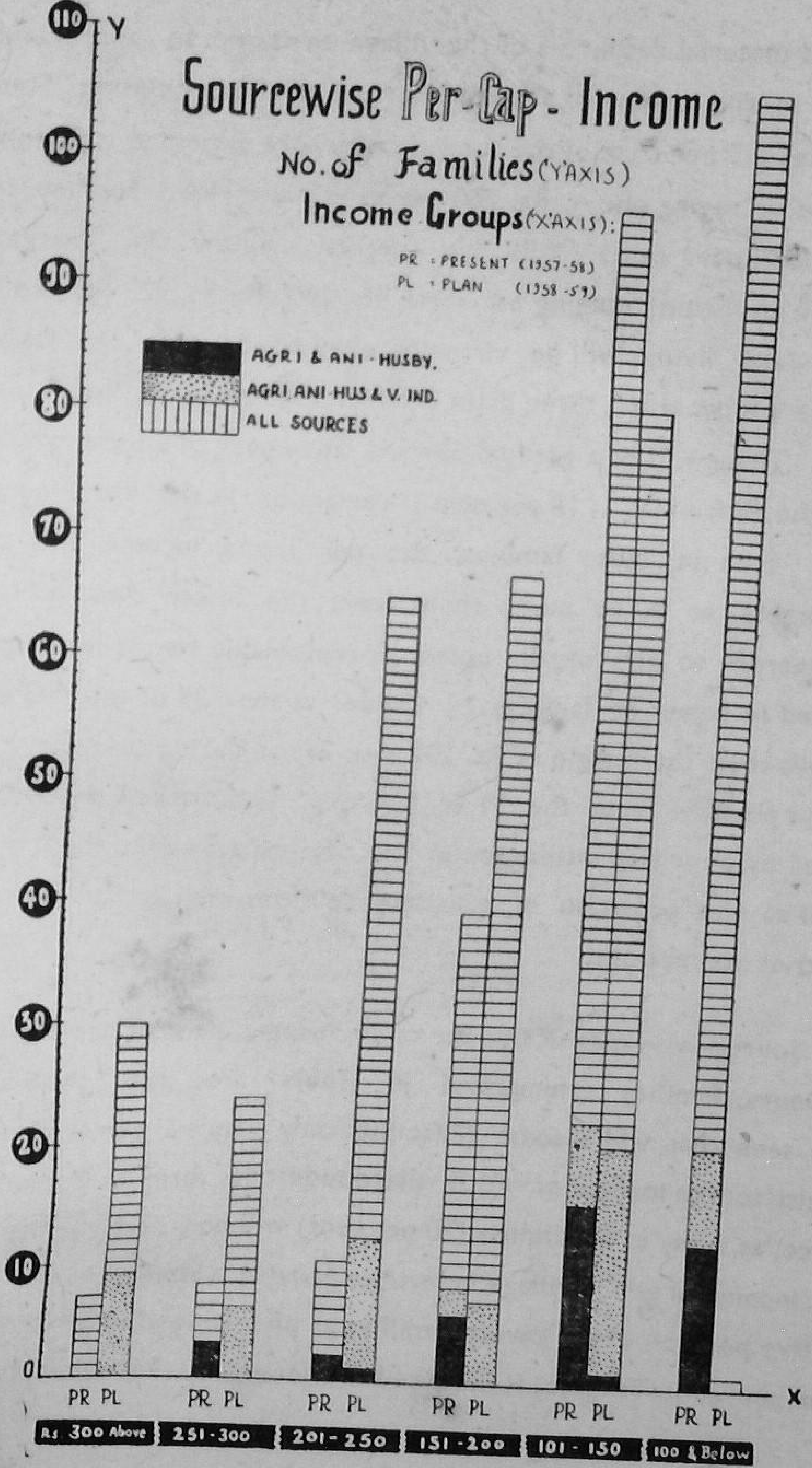
(Table 26 Contd.)

1	2	3	4
Rs. 251 to Rs. 300	1. Agri. & Animal Husbandry	3,	—
II	2. Village Industries.	—	—
	3. Agri. Animal Husbandry & V. I.	—	6
	4. All sources.	5	18
Total		8	24
Rs. 201 to Rs. 250	1. Agri. & Animal Husbandry	2	1
III	2. Village Industries.	—	—
	3. Agri. Animal Husb. & V. I.	—	12
	4. All sources.	8	52
Total		10	65
Rs. 151 to Rs. 200	1. Agri. & Animal Husbandry.	6	—
IV	2. Village Industries.	—	—
	3. Agri. Animal Husb.	—	—
	& V. I.	2	7
	4. All sources.	31	60
		39	67
Rs. 101 to Rs. 150	1. Agri. & Animal Husbandry.	15	1
V	2. Village Industries.	—	—
	3. Agri. Ani. Husb. & V. Industry	7	19
	4. All sources.	75	60
Total		97	80

(Table 26 Contd.)

1	2	3	4
Rs. 100 and below VI	1. Agri. & Animal Husbandry.	12	—
	2, Village Industries.	—	—
	3. Agri. Ani. Husb. and V. Industry.	8	—
	4. All sources.	86	1
Total		106	1
All groups	1. Agri. & Animal Husbandry.	38	2
	2, Village Industries.	—	—
	3. Agri. Ani. Husb. and V. I.	17	53
	4. All sources.	212	212
Total		267	267

Considering that for the barest minimum of living standard, a per capita annual income of Rs. 200 is essential, it will be seen from the Table (as also from the diagram I.....) that out of 267 families only some 25 families (less than 10 per cent) have at present this minimum, while about 106 families or about 40 per cent hardly earn more than Rs. 100 per capita. The remaining 136 families or about 50 per cent of the villagers struggle for existence with an income ranging between Rs. 101 and Rs. 200 per capita. The development programme for Deora which helps mobilise the idle


Sourcewise Per-Cap - Income
No. of Families (Y'AXIS)
Income Groups (X'AXIS):
PR = PRESENT (1957-58)
PL = PLAN (1958-59)
AGRI & ANI - HUSBY.
AGRI. ANI - HUS & V. IND.
ALL SOURCES
Y
110
100
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
X
PR PL
PR PL
PR PL
PR PL
PR PL
PR PL
Rs. 300 Above
251 - 300
201 - 250
151 - 200
101 - 150
100 & Below

human and material resources of the village envisages an appreciable increaese in the income of a major portion of the population. Some 119 families (45 per cent of the total number, are expected to enjoy an income averaging above Rs. 200 per capita per year. Further, 147 families (55 per eent) will live slightly below the marginal level with an income ranging between Rs. 100 and Rs. 200 per capita. Low standard living will be virtually eliminated, only one family, a landless widow with three little children, being left in that income group. There will be a gradual upward movement of all the families, only some 48 families, (18 per cent) remaining in the same income group. Even in these families, the per capita income will rise considerably so as to move them from the lower class interval point nearer to the upper point. A remarkable rise in incomes is expected in some 26 families of Group VI and 39 of the V Group who will cross the margin of Rs. 200 per capita during the year, two of them possible from the VI to I group. This marked rise will be effected by a proper utilisation of the idle manpower in the families as well as the provision of adequate facilities for agricultural and industrial occupations.

Source–wise data of the per capita income, present and planned, of Deora families summarised in Table are also significant. It is seen that while some 17 families only (about 6 per cent) have a multi--source income of which village industries form an important source, as many as 53 families (20 per cent) will now derive under the plan, income of which village industries provide a sizable share. The relative position of the several families at pre sent and under the plan in income shifts (source) is indicated in detail in the table below:

APPENDIX

Shifts in Income Groups in Deora Village

(Expected Under The Programme)

Per capita annual Income (Rs.)	Source	Income Group in 1957–58	Expected Rise in 1958–59
1	2	3	4
Above 300	1. Agri. Animal Husbandry	—	—
I	2. Village Industries	—	—
	3. Agri. Ani. Husb.+V. I.	II, III, IV, V, VI 3 1 3 1 1	—
	4. All sources.	I, II, III, IV, VI 7 5 3 5 1	9 21
Total		30	
Rs. 251 to Rs. 250	1. Agri.+Animal Husbandry	—	—
II	2. Village Industries	—	—
	3, Agri. Ani. Husb.+V. I.	IV, V, VI 1 4 1	6
	4. All sources	III, IV, V, VI 2 7 3 6	18
Total		24	24

Appendix (Contd.)

1	2	3	4
Rs. 201 to Rs. 250 III	1. Agri.+Ani. Husb.	III, 1	1
	2. Village Industries		—
	3. Agri. Ani. Husb.+V. I.	IV, V, VI 3 8 1	12
	4. All sources	III, IV, V, VI 3 9 24 16	52
Total		65	65
Rs. 151 to Rs. 200 IV	1. Agri.+Ani. Husbandry	—	
	2. Village Industries	—	—
	3. Agri. Ani.Hubs.+V. I.	IV, V, VI 1 2 4	—
	4. All sources	IV, V, VI 12 25 25	7
Total		69	62
			69
Rs. 100 to Rs. 150 V	1. Agri.+Ani. Husb.	V 1	1
	2. Village Industry	—	
	3. Agri. Ani. Husb+V. I.	V, IV 6 13	—
	4. All sources	V, VI, 23 37	19
Total		80	60
			80

Appendix (Contd.)

1	2	3	4
Below Rs. 100	1. Agri.+Ani. Husb.	—	—
	2. Village Industries	—	—
	3. Agri. Ani. Husb.+V. I.	-	—
	4. All sources	VI	1
		1	
Total		1	1
Total	1. Agri.+Ani. Husb.		2
	2. Village Industries		—
	3. Agri. Ani. Husb.+V. I.		53
	4. All Sources		212
Total		267	267

CHAPTER VI

THE RESOURCES

The plan for village Deora is in keeping with modern techniques of development which substitute organisation for finance. Emphasis is, therefore, laid on organisation consisting in the mobilisation of all idle resources in men and material as well as finance. Efforts are made to pool all the resources, rationalise them in pursuance of a pattern of development making necessary adjustments in the different sectors.

In this organisation, the technique chiefly consists in promotion of creative and co-operative effort. As far as possible the need for cash is replaced with the utilisation of human and material sources. Such a procedure reduces the need for external dependence and demonstrates to the villagers the potentialities of local initiative and effort. The substitution of individual effort and initiative directed for individual benefit, with individual effort and initiative meant for community benefit is expected to go a long way towards creating the necessary mental climate without which group action cannot be constructive.

The expenditure on the various items of the Deora plan is estimated at Rs. 1.44 lakhs as shown itemwise in Table 27.

TABLE 27

COST OF THE PLAN

	Cost	Local contri-bution	External Subsidy	External Loan	Source
A. AGRICULTURE					
(a) **Non-recurring :**					
1. Reclamation of 100 acres	20,000	10,000	10,000	—	(State Govt.)
2. Irrigation wells 20 @ Rs. 900 each	18,000	9,000	9,000	—	(State Govt.)
3. Persian wheels 5 @ Rs. 500 each	2,500	1,250	1,250	—	(State Govt.)
Total :	40,500	20,250	20,250	—	
(b) **Recurring :**					
1. Seeds	8,000	3,000	—	5,000	(Seed Store)
2. Fertilisers (40 mds.)	600	600	—	—	
3. Land Revenue	5,670	5,670	—	—	
4. Depreciation on capital	3,000	3,000	—	—	
5. Others such as irrigation charges, labour etc.	1,030	530	500	—	(Dist. Agr. Deptt.)
Total :	18,300	12,800	500	5,000	

Table 27 (Contd)

1	2	3	4	5	6
B. ANIMAL HUSBANDRY					
(a) **Non-Recurring :**					
*1. Purchase of 98 cows	17,600	17,600	—	—	
2. Addl. money required to effect the exchange of 60 goats with 90 goats, of better breed.	2,000	2,000	—	—	
3. Purchase of better breed pigs (14)	200	—	200	—	
4. Poultry Farm	1,000	—	—	1,000	(State Govt.)
Total net cost :	20,800	19,600	200	1,000	
C. VILLAGE INDUSTRIES					
1. Khadi					
(a) **Non-recurring :**					
1. Ordinary charkhas 66 @ Rs. 5 each	330	165	165	—	Khadi Commission
2. New Ambars 130 @ Rs. 60 each	7,800	—	3,900	3,900	-do-

* Total cost at Rs. 200 each is Rs. 19,600 (98 × Rs. 200). Realisation from sale of 39 cows and 1 buffalo at Rs. 50. each is Rs. 200. Net cost of 98 cows is Rs. 17,600.

(Tablel 27 Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6
3. Weaving equipment 9 sets @ Rs. 60	540	—	540	—	Khadi Commission
Total :	8,670	165	4,605	3,900	
(b) **Recurring (First Year's Cost only)**					
1. Ambar training stipends to 130 @ Rs. 20 each	2,600	—	2,600	—	Khadi Commission
2. Weaver's training stipends to 9 @ Rs. 180	1,620	—	1,620	—	-do-
3. Tuition fees etc. @ Rs. 15 per Ambar trainee	1,950	—	1,950	—	-do-
4. Tuition fees @ Rs. 90 per weaver trainee	810	—	810	—	-do-
First year's cost	6,980	—	6,980	—	
5. Pay of one carpenter for Ambar repairs etc. (Annual Cost)	720	—	720	—	-do-
Total :	7,700	—	7,700	—	-do-

(Table 27 Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6
2. Oil Ghani					
(a) **Non-recurring :**					
1. New improved ghanies 3 @ Rs. 250 each	750	—	375	375	Khadi Commission
2. Ghani sheds 3 @ Rs. 500 each	1,500	—	750	750	-do-
Total :	2,250	—	1,125	1,125	-do-
(b) **Recurring (First Year's Cost only)**					
1. Training stipends to 3 persons	150	—	150	—	-do-
3. Others					
(a) **Non-recurring :**					
1. Carpenters & tools 3 sets @ Rs. 50 each	150	150	—	—	-do-
2. Tools for leather work	1,000	—	500	500	-do-
3. Tools for Fibre Industry	500	—	—	500	-do-
Total :	1,650	150	500	1,000	-do-

(Table 27 Contd)

1	2	3	4	5	6
(b) **Recurring (First year's cost only)**					
1. Training stipend for 7 persons @ Rs. 40 for Fibre work	280	—	280	—	Khadi Commission
2. Training stipends for Leather work to 8 persons @ Rs. 180 each	1,440	—	1,440	—	-do-
3. Stipend for carpentry to 3 persons @ Rs. 180 each	540	—	540	—	-do-
4. Training stipend for pottery to 1 person @ Rs. 150 each	150	—	150	—	-do-
5. Training stipend for washing to 4 persons @ Rs. 30 each	120	—	120	—	-do-
First year's cost :	2,530	—	2,530	—	-do-
6. Working capital for leather (Annual)	500	—	—	500	-do-
Total :	3,030	—	2,530	500	

Total Estimated Cost On Village Industries

Name	Non-Recurring	Recurring	Total	Local Contribution	Grant	Loan	Source
1. Khadi	8,670	7,700	16,370	165	12,305	3,900	Khadi Com.
2. Oil	2,250	150	2,400	—	1,275	1,125	-do-
3. Others	1,650	3,030	4,680	150	3,030	1,500	-do-
Total :	12,570	10,880	23,450	315	16,610	6,525	

1	2	3	4	5	6

D. SOCIAL SECURITY PROGRAMME

(a) Non-recurring (First Year's cost only) :

1. Radio set (one)	250	50	200	—	Gram Nirman Mandal
2. Equipment for midwife	60	60	—	—	Gram Vikas Mandal
Total :	310	110	200	—	

(b) Recurring (First Year's cost only) :

1. Training stipend on midwife (First year only)	90	—	90	—	Gram Nirman Mandal
2. Balwadi (Annual cost)	800	400	400	—	Gram Vikas Mandal
3. Social Education (3 Centres) (Annual cost)	900	—	900	—	Harijan Welfare Officer, C. P. etc.

(Contd. from page 83)

1	2	3	4	5	6
4. Repairs to Zamindar's house for the Parishramalaya	1,000	1,000	—	—	
5. Basic School (Fees and Stationery) (Annual Cost)	600	600	—	—	Gram Vikas Mandal
6. Library (Annual Cost)	200	—	200	—	Donors
7. Radio Batteries (2) -do-	80	80	—	—	Gram Sabha
8. Medicines -do-	500	500	—	—	Gram Vikas Mandal
9. Milk Powder-do-	1,600	—	1,600	—	CARE
10. Guarantee of employment-do-	200	200	—	—	Gram Vikas Mandal
Total :	5,970	2,780	3,190	—	

E. **VILLAGE REMODELLING :**

(a) **Non-recurring** : (**Annual**)

1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Repairs of the Old houses	5,000	5,000	—	—	—
2. Construction of Harijan Colony	30,000	12,000	18,000	—	Harijan Welfare Officer
Total:	35,000	27,000	11,000	—	

The following is the sector wise distribution of the cost of the plan

	Non-recurring cost	Recurring cost	Total cost	Local Contribution	Subsidy	Loan	4 as % of the total costs
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Agriculture	40,500	18,300	58,800	33,050	20,750	5,000	41
2. Animal Hus.	20,800	—	20,800	19,600	200	1,000	15
3. Vill. Inds.	12,570	10,880	23,450	315	16,610	6,525	16
4. Village remodelling	35,000	—	35,000	17,000	18,000	—	24
5. Social Security Programme	310	5,970	6,280	2,890	3,390	—	4
Total :	1,09,180	35,150	1,44,330	72,855	58,950	12,525	100.0

This outlay of Rs. 1.44 lakhs covers the finance, contributions in kind and Shramdan needed to implement the programme. This amount is the outlay required only in a narrow sense of the term. In a wider sense, however, this forms but a portion of a larger outlay which should include the idle man power mobilised during the year. For, is it possible for this outlay in money to play its part without the aid of the human resource, namely the idle manpower proposed to be mobilised ? Considered in this sense, the total outlay should necessarily amount to Rs. 1.44 lakhs plus about Rs. 0.60 lakh representing the work of 0.60 lakh mandays of idle manopwer available, the total being over Rs.2 lakhs. While

it is not sought to minimise the importance of this idle man power as a significant resource, the analysis of the cost of the plan is presented here on the basis of the finances-cum-shramdan outlay of Rs. 1.44 lakhs.

The expenditure envisaged for the year consists of two main items, namely, non-recurring and recurring. While the former constitutes capital expenditure, viz., expenditure on buildings, other construction and equipment, etc., the latter mandays available in Deora, about 0.62 lakh mandays or about 25 per cent remain unutilised for want of continuous employment in farming. The plan purports to channel this idle manpower into avenues of offering fuller employment such as land where double crop system can be adopted and the home where village industries and additional village services may be carried out. There will be a new occupational pattern with callings like intensive cultivation, reclamation of waste land, animal husbandry, production of cloth and other consumer goods so as to increase village self-sufficiency. The employment of latent talent and the management of social and community life of the people will stimulate group thinking, group initiative group action, toleration, reconciliation and cooperation. The various sub-committees of the Gram Vikas Mandal like agriculture and animal Husbandry Committee, VIllage Industries Committee and Health and Education Committee will discuss problems as and when they arise and in the process of solving them will educate and make wiser themselves and the people.

Considered source-wise, as mentioned elsewhere, some Rs. 72,855 will be obtained from local resources and Rs. 71,475 from external sources. This external aid of which Rs. 58,950 will be grant, subsidy and the balance of Rs. 12,525 loan will be obtained from various sources, such as, the Khadi and Village Industries Commission, Commission for Scheduled Castes, State Governments and the Government of India, Of the external aid sought above

Rs. 52,000 is required only to meet the capital expenditure, that is, construction and land improvement (Rs. 38,250), artisan equipment Rs. 12,555 and purchase of livestock Rs. 1200 while the balance of about Rs. 6,950 is to meet the charges towards training. Considering that Rs. 12,525 or about 18 per cent of this external aid is loan repayable in due course it may be taken that the effective external aid sought (Rs. 58,950, which is subsidy) will be less than the resources locally mobilised.

The mobilisation of internal resources to the extent of about Rs. 72,855 is of great significance particularly for a village like Deora. This amount will be found in cash, kind and labour. It is expected that while cash and kind contribution (Rs. 58,055) and (Rs.4,800 - seed grain and yarn) will form about half of these resources, the other portion of the contribution will be in the form of labour of which shramdan alone is expected to be 9,000 mandays, Rs. 1,000 being paid labour. This effort at mobilising local resources will have two-fold effect on the villagers. On the psychological side it will stimulate a keen sense of self-help and self-reliance and on the material side it will create in the people a sense of safety of funds and a sense of public trust regarding the funds they handle. Of course, there are at present no savings with the people, their only assets being the unutilised manpower and certain primary produce. The rational use of these commodities and the re-investment of the resultant increase in income on purchase of cows and other assets will form the back-bone of the plan.

COST VS. INCOME PER HEAD

Of the Rs. 1.44 lakhs which is the estimated cost of the plan about Rs. 1.09 lakhs constitute capital investment, the balance being the recurring cost. Taking into consideration 3 per cent interest on investment and 7 per cent depreciation on capital, the annual expenditure on these accounts comes to Rs. 10,980. Thus the net expenditure for the first year amounts

to Rs. 46,068 (Rs. 35,150 - Rs. 10,918), which works out to Rs. 26 per capita. Against this expenditure the income generated will be about Rs. 71 per capita, that is, about three times the investment during the very first year. It is expected that this will continue year after year.

The total expenditure consisting of non-recurring and recurring items is expected to confer appreciable benefits on the community during the implementation of the plan. The non-recurring expenditure which constitutes the long term investment, offers a permanent benefit to the village in the form of capital formation like building, equipment, etc. The recurring expenditure which forms the short term investment has both immediate and long range benefits; for while seed, fertilisers and industrial raw materials, help increase production during the year itself, the training imparted to 168 artisans helps swell the volume of skills available in the village for pressing into service for a period of years. The value of these skills as inalienable capital cannot be under-estimated.

CHAPTER VII

THE PROSPECT OF FUTURE DEVELOPMENT

Mention has been made in Chapter I of the idle resources of Deora – uncultivated waste, the forests and the hills and so on. These are valuable assets with vast economic potentialities. In fact, even the wind that blows there at high velocity can be harnessed and employed in aid of man. But these resources are too large to be tapped and developed in one year. A one year programme to utilise these resources has been suggested in the foregoing chapters; but this programme touches only a part of these resources. There is still much scope in the matter of developing resources fully and raising living standards of the village people to optimum levels. Sooneror latter, Deora will embark on new projects and will employ more and more resources and ensure higher and higher living standards. But it will be of value to have a fore–view of the shape of things that may emerge (when all the resources are fully developed). Apart from the interest it creates, it acts as an incentive to people to put forth their best efforts in necessary directions.

Deora is now 1,742 strong. But at current rate of increase, after making allowance for the slow improvement of public health in the village, it may be expected that the population will increase to about 1,800 persons equivalent to 1,548 adult units or roughly 1,550 on the basis of 0.86 adult units per person. According to standard requirements of food, the total food requirements will rise appreciably while there will also be a rise in

the demand for consumer goods like cloth and shoes as the standard of living increases in course of time. Table 28 shows the estimated requirements of the village during the first plan year and 5 years later in food, cloth and footwear.

TABLE 28

Requirements Of The Village

(Estimated Population (1962–63) 1,800 persons 1,548 adult units or nearly 1,550 units).

Item	Standard requirements per adult unit per year (Mds.)	Standard requirements for 1,441 adult units (Mds.)	Estimated requirements for 1,550 adult units (Mds.) (1962–63)
A. Food.			
1. Cereals	4.00	5,754	6,200
2. Pulses	0.85	1,233	1,320
3. Vegetables	2.90	4,110	4,500
4. Milk	2.90	4,110	4,500
5. Fruit	0.85	1,233	1,320
6. Oil	0.60	822	930
7. Sugar & Gur	0.60	822	930
8. Meat, fish, eggs	1.10	1,644	1,700
B. Other Items			
1. Cloth	–	34,840 sq. yds. @ 20 sq. yds. per person for 1,742.	45,000 sq. yds. @ 25. sq. yds. per person for 1,800 persons)
2. Shoes	–	1,742 (at one pair per person for 1,742 persons)	2,700 (at 1.5 pairs per person for 1,800 persons)

If Deora keeps up its effort for self-development, within five years it should raise consumption up to the standard requirements of food and other goods as indicated in the Table. Nay, it may produce food and consumer goods in excess of its actual requirements. This surplus may consist largely in cereals, vegetables milk, fruit and foot-wear. The resources, animal and material, have to be utilised rationally, so that there may be a phasing of the programme of development over the period. In the following paragraphs is indicated the scope for development in the various resources available in the village.

i) AGRICULTURE

a) **Cultivated Area :** Mention has been made in Chapter I that apart from some 616 acres of cultivated land there are vast areas covering about 196 acres, of cultivable (127 acres) and uncultivable (69 acres) waste. Reclamation of about 100 acres of this cultivable waste (leaving the balance for village remodelling) is proposed to be started in the first year of the plan. Complete reclamation may normally take some three years. While during the first two to three years the reclaimed land may not be fully productive, its productivity may reach normal levels of the good land of the neighbourhood at least by the third year. The waste land may therefore be considered as being fit for regular cultivation before the end of the five years. These may thus be about 725 acres of cultivable land on the whole for the village to be cultivated and covered with crops. Of this area, only about 625 acres can be used during kharif and the balance of about 100 acres must needs be left current fallow and covered with green manure so as to prepare for a rich rabi crop. During rabi and summer, about 425 acres can be covered with crops.

b) **Irrigation :** But with the expansion of acreage, irrigation facilities also have to be increased. In kharif about 560 acres and in rabi and summer crops some 412 acres require irrigation, the former

from tanks and the later from wells. There is adequate scope for these facilities to be provided during the period. In addition to the two tanks proposed. to be repaired during the year, the other three tanks can be repaired and made fit for regular water storage. Besides the 20 wells proposed to be sunk during the first year, 25 more wells need to be sunk. While the five tanks will suffice for 560 acres which can be brought under kharif, the fifty wells (including the present five) can sufficiently irrigate the 425 acres of rabi. The entire cultivable area can thus be watered.

c) **Improved Seed** : During the first year it itself is proposed to cover over 100 acres with improved seed in (paddy) and adopt improved methods of cultivation. Improved seed in considerable quantities will be used for other crops also. During the coming years it is possible to cover the entire acreage with improved seed and to adopt improved methods of cultivation like the Japanese method for paddy and dibbling method for wheat. According to the crop pattern necessay in accordance with the availability of land and soil conditions and requirements of the people, about, 1500 Mds. of seeds of all varieties valued at about Rs. 18,000 may be repuired for Deora. These seeds can be found largely and the balance from Government seed stores in the neighbourhood.

d) **Manuring** : While compost manure and green manuring will be the chief sources of soil fertility, fertilisers also can be employed to a little extent on crops like paddy. It is expected that during the period the production of compost can be increased from about 8,000 mds. in the fitst year to about 16,000 Mds. in 1962–63 while about 24,000 mds. of green manure can be grown on the available current fallows. Against 26 maunds of fertilisers now proposed to be utilised, there may be about 100 maunds necessary for the crop in 1962–63. The tanks will be a rich source of fertile soil. The soil that flows down hill stopes and settles on

tank beds in a layer of silt on sand can give annually about 2000, cartloads of rich alluvium for fields.

e) **Tree plantation** : During 1958–59, it is proposed to plant over 1,000 trees of short term and long term fruit bearing varieties besides about a thousand plants of shade–giving, timber yielding and non–edible oilseed bearing varieties. Year after year three plantation programme will be carried out. On account of the vast area available and the need for preventing soil erosion on hill slopes and tank bunds, there are immense possibilities for tree planting. These trees consist of timber yielding, fruit–bearing and non–edible oilseed–bearing varieties.

It is expected that the improvements effected as well as the faciiities made available for better cultivation and the fixing of a crop pattern in accordance with the needs of the people will increase not only the productivity of the land but the overall production of various foodgrains and other materials. A rough picture of the crop pattern on an area of which 716 acres are single cropped and 412 acres double cropped is presented in Table 29.

TABLE 29

Estimate Agricultural Production For The Year 1962–63

Item	Acreage		Annual Production in maunds			Annual Gross Income		
	Ist Year	At the end of 5 years	Present	Ist Year	At the end of 5 years	Pre-sent	Ist Year	At the end of 5 years
I. Cereal								
a) Kharif	596.0	516.0			11,760			10,17,600
b) Rabi	113.0	140.0			1,200			2,000
c) Summer	0.75	40.0			240			1,900
Total	709.75	696.0	7,717	10,237		77,170	1,02,370	1,31,500

2. Pulses								
a) Mixed								
Kharif	(16.0)	(85.0)			–			–
b) Rabi	47.0	226.0			1,390			13,900
Total	(16.0) 47.0	(85.0) 226.0	231	485		3,234	6,790	13,900
3. Vegetables								
a) Rabi & Kharif	6.5	20.0			3,600			17,000
b) Summer	11.5	20.0			800			4,800
c) Kitchen Garden & Kharif	(3.75)	20.0			400			1,600
Total	(3.75) 18.0	*60.0	570	1,891		2,850	9,455	23,400
4. **Gur**	(0.75)	40.0	2	13	2,200	20	130	22,000
5. **Cotton**	–	6.0	–		90	–	–	1,800
6. **Fruit**	–	–	208	368	2,200	1,040	1,840	11,000
7. **Oilseeds**								
a) Edible (Mixed)	(3.5)	(100)	136	192	400	3,264	4,608	10,000
b) Non-Edible	7.0	–	200	200	1,400	2,400	2,400	14,000
Total	(3.5)* 7 00	(100)						57,800

8. Green Fodder								
a) Kharif	8.0	40.0			12,000			-
b) Rabi	6.0	40.0			12,000			-
c) Summer	2.0	20.0			4,000			-
Total	16.0	100.0						
Grand Total	798.5	1,128	-	-	-	89,978	1,27,593	2,26,600

* Not included in the total as these are mixed crops.

ii) ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

As against the present milk production of adout 400 maunds a rise upto about 2,250 maunds is expected during the first year of the plan, though still below the standard requirements of 4,110 maunds. By 1962–63, the requirements are expected to rise to about 4500 maunds apart from any need for export to the neighbourhood, The need for other livestock also for food purposes grows with the population. Considered against this need for increase in milk supply and non-vegetarian food sources, the scope for an increase in livestock is fairly large. The grazing facilities available in the village including the uncultivable waste are estimated to be capable of accommodating about 300 heads of milch cattle besides 300 bullocks. Due to the increased production of foodgrains and green fodder as well as collective grazing arrangements that will be made in the village during the period, the problem of finding enough fodder and food for the livestock will have been largely solved. The provision of concentrates in the from of gram, pulse-husk and oil-cake

will ensure the health of the cattle and thus an increase in the value of livestock as a source of income. As the village is still largely non-vegetarian efforts will be made to increase minor livestock and poultry to provide adequate food for the people. Encouragement will be given to farmers to keep poultry on farms as a most inexpensive occupation. About 300 goats and 100 pigs can also be easily kept by the villagers. There may be in all about Rs. 87,000 income from all these sources as shown in Table 30.

TABLE 30

Estimated Income From Animal Husbandry

Item	Ist Year		1962-63	
	Qty. Mds.	Value Rs.	Qty. Mds.	value Rs.
Milk	2,251	33,765	5,000	75,000
Other livestock sources	-	8,692	-	12,000
	2,251	42,457	5,000	87,000

iii) FOREST FISHERIES AND HILL PRODUCTS

The vast forest and hill sides are a rich source of grass and forest produce like timber, bamboo, non-edible oilseeds and cashew nuts and fruit. About 30 acres of the forest area can profitably be covered with cashew plantation while the uncultivated waste fringing the forest is good for pasture. The potentialities of the forests and

hills cannot be correctly assessed but may be roughly estimated at Rs. 10,0,000. per year when fully developed.

The tanks which will have a perennial storage of water for irrigation purposes offer scope for pisci-culture. At present the village has a poor supply of fish but if fishery is developed in the tanks with the aid of the State Fisheries Department, it is possible to obtain about 500 maunds of fish valued at Rs. 20,000, which allowing for about 3,000 as licences and other dues, may ensure a regular income of about Rs. 17,000 every year to the village, the total income from forests and fisheries being about Rs. 1,17,000.

iv) VILLAGE INDUSTRIES AND SERVICES

Village industries being the pivot round which the entire village economy turns, the development of the resources of the village over the period of five years undoubtedly increases the scope for developing village industries so as to maintain a balance between the agricultural and industrial sectors of village economy. As technological improvements, started during the first year plan gradually strike root and expand under a phased programme year after year, it may be expected that at the end of five years, village industries will have established themselves firmly on the soil of Deora. There will be a resultant production which not only brings consumption to the level of standard requirements but will leave a considerable surplus for export and a source of income. Traditional village services also can be developed so as to make the the village self-contained in respect of rural amenities. Table 31 gives a rough picture of the village industries and services programme of 1962-63.

TABLE 31

Village Industries & Services During 1962–63

S. No.	Name of the Industry	Annual roduction			Annual Income (Rs.)		
		Present	1st Year	At the end of 5 years	Present	1st Year	At the end of 5 years
A.	**Village Industries**						
1:	Khadl	2,000 sq. yds.	28,822 sq. yds.	45,000	1,500	21,300	35,000
2.	Carpentry & Smithy	–	–	–	5.630	8,440	13,000
3.	Leather Work	1,080 pairs of shoes	5,000 pairs of shoes	7,000 pairs	1,440	7,990	11,000
4.	Pottery	10,500	Rs. 19,000	30,000	8,000	15,150	20,000
5.	Oil-pressing	36 mds NE oil	3000 mds edible & 50 mds. NE Oil	930 mds Edible 300 mds NE Oil	370	2,010	9,000
6.	Fibre Work	–	76 mds.	150 mds.	–	970	2,000
7.	Palm gur	–	50 mds.	400 mds.	–	700	5,500
8.	Tailoring	–	–	–	–	1,200	2,500
B.	**Village Service**						
1.	Washing	–	–	–	1,990	2,700	4,000
2.	Hair dressing	–	–	–	3,830	4.170	4,500
3.	Transport	–	–	–	900	800	1,600
4.	Others	–	–	–	75	300	600
		–	–	–	23.735	65,8000	1,08.700

At present, miscellaneous occupations like casual labour in and outside the village, occupy a place of importance in the economy of Deora. Even under the first year plan while there will be a reduction in the diversion of manpower to these minor occupations, these occupations will generally continue until skilled trades are established. Gradually as the other occupations like village industries. animal husbandry and agriculture develop. the occupational pattern may change in a way that would reduce employment appreciably in these miscellaneous occupations. Against about Rs. 18,000 accruing from these occupations, there may be very roughly an income of only about Rs. 10,000 from them.

ESTIMATED INCOME

The programme roughly visualised in the foregoing paragraphs for 1962–63 is expected to bring an income of Rs. 5,49,300 roughly Rs. 5.5 lakhs, to the village as detailed in Table 32. Against a per capita income of about Rs. 117 at present and about Rs. 189 during first plan year, there is a possible rise upto Rs. 305 after five years as a result of the full development of the various resources of Deora. It may be presumed that with this level of income, the village will be able to maintain a fairly high standard of livng deriving the most part of its requirements from local sources and finding adequate surplus for supply to the neighbourhood.

TABLE 32

Summary Of Estimated Income (1962–63)

Source	Present 1957–58	First plan year 58–59	After five years 1962–63
1. Agriculture	67,153	1,02,135	2,26,600
2. Animal Husbandry	8,294	42,457	87,000
3. Forests, Fisheries etc.	–	–	1,17,000
4. Village Industries & services	23,735	65,800	1,08,700
5. Other Occupations	1,04,595	1,19,876	10,000
	2,03,777	3,30,268	5,49,300

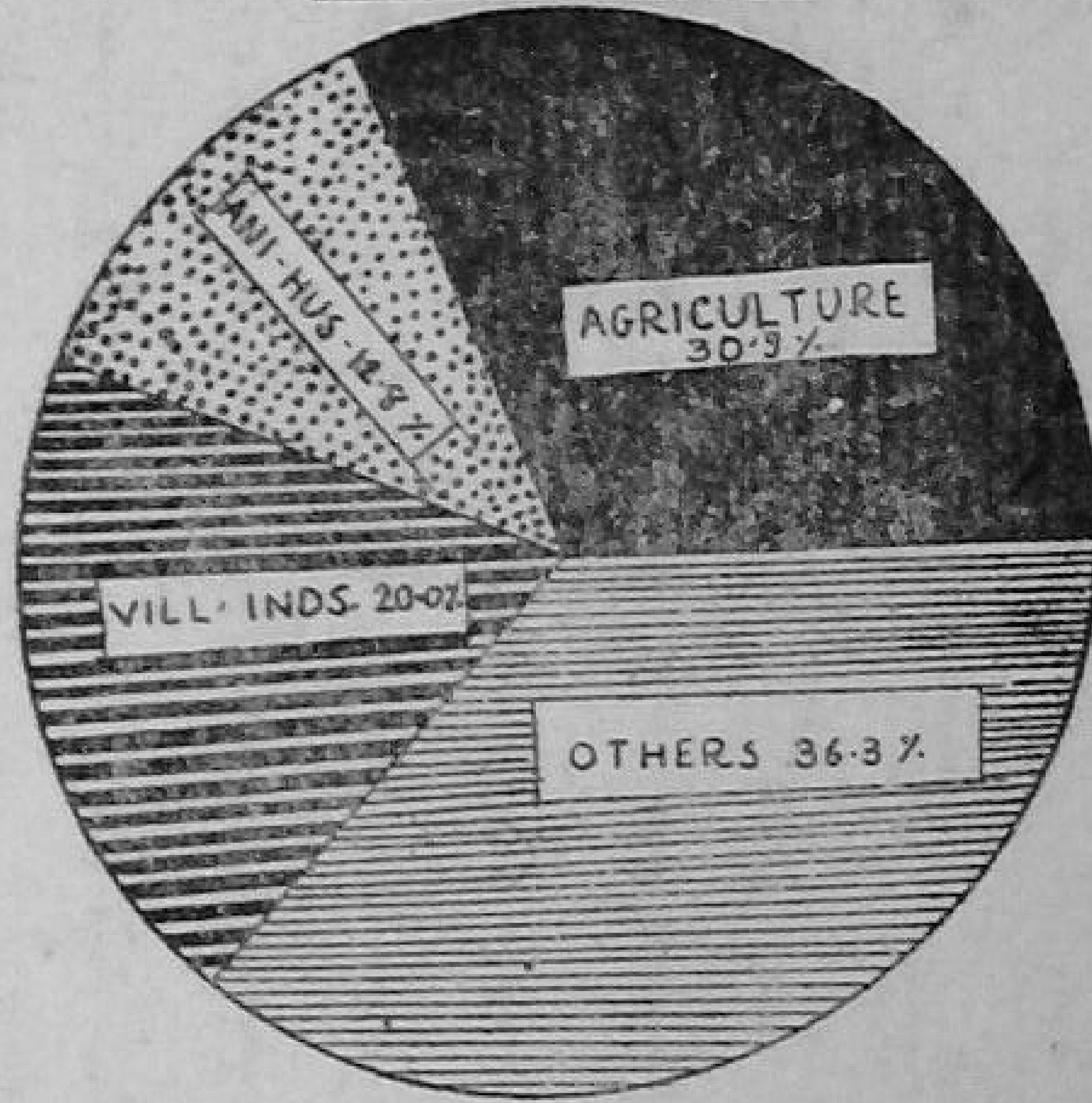
Income-Present & Plan

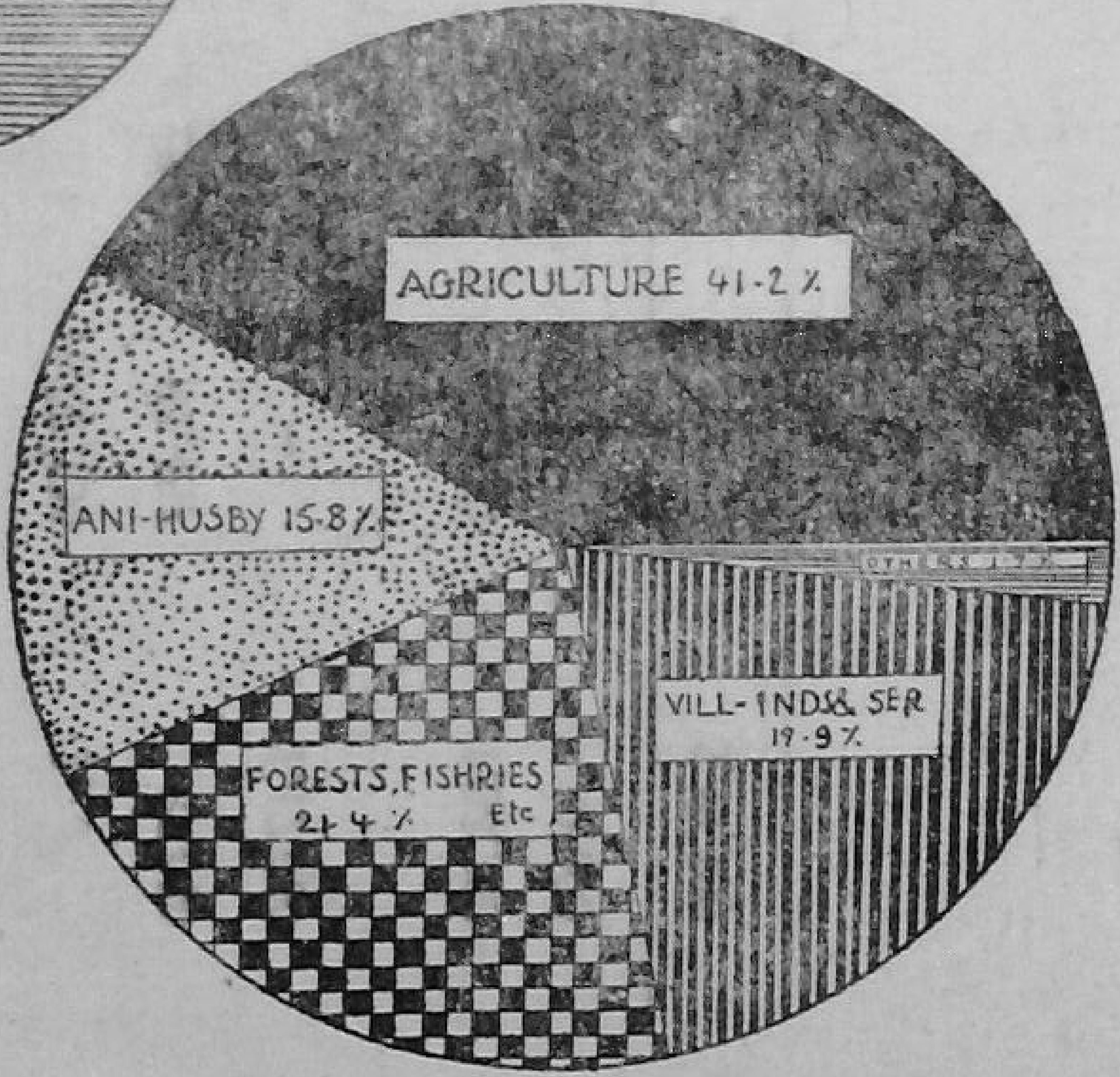
1957-58 PRESENT

RUPEES [000 Rs]

	PRESENT	PLAN
AGRI.	67.2	102.1
ANI-HUS.	8.3	42.5
VILL-INDS & SER.	23.7	65.8
OTHERS	104.6	119.9
	203.8	330.9

1958-59 PLAN





1962-63 PROSPECT

AGRI.	226.6
ANI-HUS.	87.0
FORESTS, FISHRIES, Etc.	117.0
VILL-INDS & SER.	108.7
OTHERS	10.0
	549.3

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